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p. 1 - 24 wanted

CATALOGUE

OF

KITCHEN GARDEN,

HERB, FLOWER, TREE AND GRASS

SEEDS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

&c. &c. &c.

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POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférantes.

Six cents per paper.

Garlick	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Officinal Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Officinal Borage,	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Carraway	<i>Carum carui</i>
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula spicata</i>
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Dwarf, or Bush Basil,	do. <i>minimum</i>
(<i>very fragrant</i>)	
Sweet Marjorum	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Red Sage	do. <i>clandestinoides</i>
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>
Winter do.	do. <i>montana</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella fœnum græcum</i>

*April to May.***MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.**

Graines d'herbes médicinales.

Six cents per paper.

Marsh Mallows	<i>Althea officinalis</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Finochio	do. v. <i>ozoricum</i>
Sweet Fennel	do. <i>fœniculum</i>
Chamomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Jerusalem Oak	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>
Scurvy Grass	<i>Cochlearia officinilis</i>
Meadow Saffron	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>

Coriander	<i>Coriandrum maritima</i>
Officinal Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
Purple Fox Glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma pulgeioides</i>
Henbane	<i>Hyoscamus niger</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Lovage, or Livoce	<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i>
Bugle Weed	<i>Lycopus virginica</i>
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>
Catnep	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
White officinal Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Palmated Rhubarb	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	do. <i>undulatum</i>
Turkey Rhubarb	do. <i>rhaponticum</i>
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Scull Cap	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Virginian Speedwell	<i>Veronica virginica</i>
Bene	

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et racines potagères.

Chives	<i>Allium schœnoprasum</i>
Garlick	do. <i>sativum</i>
White Onion sets	do. <i>cepa</i>
Red Onion sets	do. var.
Shallots	do. <i>ascalonicum</i>

Potato Onion (a)	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>
Top or Tree Onion	do. var.
Tarragon, or Astragon (for infusing into vinegar)	<i>Artemesia dracunculus</i>
Asparagus, (75 cents per hundred)	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Horse Radish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Carolina Sweet Potato	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Sea Kail	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	<i>Rheum undulatum</i>
Early Potatoes (fine sorts)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
English White Kidney do.	do. var.
Lemon Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>

(a) An uncommon fine mild Onion, very productive, and withal a great curiosity and pleasing growth. For method of treatment, see appendix.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines de fleurs annuelles.



——— “ All alone, amid her Garden fair,
 “ From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve
 “ She spent her days, her pleasing task to tend
 “ The flowers; to lave them from the water-spring ;
 “ To ope the buds with her enamoured breath,
 “ Rank the gay tribes, and rear them in the sun,
 “ Thus plied assiduous her delightful task,
 “ Day after day, till every herb she named
 “ That paints the robe of Spring.” BRUCE.



Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

Six cents per paper.

Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye	<i>Adonis miniata</i>
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>
Love Lies Bleeding	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Straw Coloured do.	do. var. <i>lutea</i>

Prince's Feather	<i>Amaranthus hypocondriacus</i>
Three coloured Amaranthus	do. <i>tricolor</i>
China Aster, Early Dwarf	<i>Aster sinensis</i>
Do. White	do. fl. albo
Do. Anemone flowered	do. anemoniflora
Do. Purple	do. fl. purpureo
Do. Maiden's Blush, or Rose	do. fl. incarnata
Do. Lilac	do. fl. obscuro
Do. Superb Quilled	do. fl. superba
Do. Bonnet	do. var. nova
Do. Red Striped	do. rub. variegato
Do. Purple Striped	do. purp. variegato
Do. Red	do. fl. rubro.
Alkekengi, or Kite Flower	<i>Atropa physaloides</i>
Animated Oats (a)	<i>Avena sensitiva</i>
Strawberry Spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Blue Browallia, or Amethyst	<i>Browallia elata</i>
White do.	do. fl. albo
Quacking Grass, or Ladies Tresses	<i>Brixa maxima</i>
Scarlet Cacalia	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i>
Starry Marigold	<i>Calendula stellata</i>
*Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff	<i>Cardiospermum</i> <i>halicacabum</i>
Venus' Looking Glass	<i>Campanula speculum</i>
Safflower, or Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Sensitive Cassia	<i>Cassia nictitans</i>
Great American Centaurea (b)	<i>Centaurea americana</i>
Great Blue Bottle	do. <i>cyaneus major.</i>
Small do. do.	do. do. <i>minor.</i>
Purple Sweet Sultan	do. <i>moschata</i>
Yellow do. do.	do. <i>suaveolens</i>
Blessed Thistle	do. <i>benedicta</i>
Crimson Velvet Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Yellow Cockscomb	do. var. <i>lutea</i>
Great Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe major</i>
Belvidere, or Summer Cypress	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Ten Week Stockgillyflower	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>

(a) These Oats possess the singular property of turning over &c. after placing them a few moments in the mouth.

(b) A beautiful plant, discovered by Nuttall on the prairies near the Rocky Mountains.

Virginian do.	<i>Cheiranthus maritimus</i>
White Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>
Yellow do.	do. fl. lutea.
Tricoloured do.	do. tricolor
Job's Tears	<i>Coix lachryma Jobi</i>
Minor, or Dwarf Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>
*Yellow Morning Glory	do. fl. lutea
*Azure Morning Glory	do. nil
*Dark Blue Morning Glory	do. major
*Rose Coloured Morning Glory	do. fl. roseo
*Superb Striped Morning Glory—(blue on white ground)	do. fl. striata
Venus' Navelwort	<i>Cotyledon malocophyllum</i>
Golden Hawkweed	<i>Crepis barbata</i>
Red do.	do. rubra
*Two Coloured Gourd (beautiful)	<i>Cucurbita bicolor</i>
*Orange Gourd	do. aurantia
*Large Bottle Gourd	do. lagenaria
*Orleans Vine	<i>Cucumis chate</i>
*Snake Melon	do. melo anguinus
*Pomgranate, or Sweet scented Melon	do. odoratissimus
Golden Coreopsis(a)	<i>Coreopsis elegans</i>
Variegated Euphorbia(b)	<i>Euphorbia variegata</i>
Branching Larkspur	<i>Delphinium consolida</i>
Double Rose do.	do. fl. roseo
Double Dwarf Rocket do.	do. var.
Dwarf Neapolitan do.	do. var.
*Purple Hyacinth Bean	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>
*White Hyacinth Bean	do. var. albo
*Pink Fumitory	<i>Fumaria fungosa</i>
Musk Geranium	<i>Geranium moschatum</i>
Horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>

(a) A new plant, discovered by Nuttall, producing numerous brilliant yellow flowers, with rich purple centre.

(b) A beautiful new annual, brought by Major Long, from the Rocky Mountains, during the late expedition under government; the flowers are of a beautiful green and white stripe, and bear in profusion, from July till December.

Purple Globe Amaranthus(a)	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>
White do. do. (a)	do. fl. albo
Cotton Plant	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Tall Sun Flower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Dwarf do.	do. v. nanus
Bladder Katmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
White Candytuft	<i>Iberis amara</i>
Purple do.	do. <i>umbellata</i>
Dbl. Balsamine (fine mixed)	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
do. Rose Coloured	do. fl. roseo
do. Variegated	do. variegata
do. Fire Coloured	coccinea
do. Purple	do. purpurea
do. Pure White	do. alba
do. Crimson	do. rubro pleno
*Scarlet Morning Glory	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>
*Starry Ipomœa	do. <i>lacunosa</i>
*Hepatica leaved Ipomœa	do. <i>hepaticifolia</i>
*Cypress Vine(b)	do. <i>quamoclit</i>
*Sweet Peas, Painted Lady Topknot	<i>Lathyrus odoratus flore carneo</i>
*Yellow Sweet Peas	do. <i>aphaca</i>
*White Sweet Peas	do. var. albo
*Black Sweet Peas	do. fl. obscuro
*Purple Sweet Peas	do. fl. purpureo
*Scarlet Sweet Peas	do. fl. roseo
*Lord Anson's Peas	do. <i>sativus</i>
*Striped Sweet Peas	do. fl. striata
*Tangier crimson Peas	do. <i>tingitanus</i>
*Winged Peas	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>
Red Lavatera	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>
White Lupins	<i>Lupinus albus</i>
Yellow Lupins	do. <i>luteus</i>
Large Blue do.	do. <i>pilosus</i>
Dutch do. do.	do. <i>hirsutus</i>
Small do. do.	do. <i>varius</i>
Rose do. do.	do. fl. roseo

(a) It is recommended to steep this seed in milk, twelve hours previous to sowing, otherwise, it will remain in the earth four or five weeks, before it vegetates.

(b) The vegetation of this seed is greatly facilitated by scalding, and then steeping it in soft water, twelve hours previous to sowing.

- Curled Standing Mallow
 Cuckhold's Horn
 Proboscis Capsuled Martynia
 Caterpillars
 Hedge Hogs
 Snails
 Ice Plant

 Red do, or Dew Plant
 Sensitive Plant
 Marvel of Peru
 Sweet Scented do.
 Squirting Cucumber
 *Balsam Apple
 *Balsam Pear
 Forget me Not
 Yellow Virginia Tobacco
 Scarlet flowering Havanna do.
 Devil in a Bush, or Love in a
 Mist
 Trailing Nolana
 Touch me Not
 Evening Primrose,
 (*very fragrant*)
 White Official Poppy
 Double Carnation do.
 Corn or Rose
 Scarlet Pentapetes
 *Scarlet Flowering Bean
 Red Persicaria
 Sweet scented Mignonette
 White Egg Plant
 Starry Scabious
 Tangier, or Poppy Leaved
 Viper's Grass
 Purple Jacobea
 White do.
 Catch Fly
 Feather Grass
 African Marigold
 Orange Quilled do.
 French do.
 Ranunchulus Marigold
- Malva crispa*
Martynia diandria
 do. *proboscidea*
Medicago circinnata
 do. *intertexta*
 do. *scutellata*
Mesembryanthemum chry-
tallinum
 do. *glabrum*
Mimosa sensitiva
Mirabilis jalapa
 do. *longiflora*
Momordica elaterium
 do. *balsamina*
 do. *lagernia*
Myosotis arvensis
Nicotiana rustica
 do. *tabacum*
Nigella damascena

Nolana prostrata
Noli mi tangere
Oenothera grandiflora

Papaver somniferum
 do. fl. pleno
 do. *rheas*
Pentaptes phœnicea
Phaseolus multiflorus
Polygonum orientale
Reseda odorata
Solanum melongena
Scabiosa stellata
Scozonera tingitana

Senecio elegans
 do. fl. albo
Silene armeria
Stipa pinnata
Taraxacum erecta
 do. fl. teretibus
 do. *patula*
 do. var.

Crimson Trefoil	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Sweet scented Trefoil	do. <i>odorata</i>
*Great Nasturtium	<i>Trapæolum majus</i>
Dwarf do.	do. v. <i>nana</i>
Heart's Ease or Pansey	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Golden Eternal Flower	<i>Xeranthemum lucidum</i>
Purple do. do.	do. <i>annuum</i>
Mexican Ximenisia	<i>Ximenesia enceloides</i>
Red Zinnia	<i>Zinnia multiflora</i>
Yellow do.	do. <i>pauciflora</i>
Purple or Violet coloured do.	do. <i>elegans</i>



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ANNUAL PLANTS.

During the Months of April and May, sow Annual Flower Seeds on borders of light rich earth; the borders having been previously well dug, dig with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds near a quarter of an inch deep, the larger in proportion to their size; but the pea and bean kinds must be covered one inch deep at least. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thined, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable.) Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced rose; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish. They also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burnt before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

Many sorts, such as Blue Amethyst, Scarlet Cacalia Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigolds,

Chrysanthemums, Eternal Flower, Cockscomb, Ten Week's Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July. For which see directions for transplanting, under the head of Biennials and Perennials, Page -6.

BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines de fleurs Bisannuelles et vivaces.

Six cents per paper.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

Monk's Hood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Rose Campion	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Black Antwerp Hollyhock	<i>Althea fl nigra</i>
Double Yellow do.	do. flava pl.
Double China do.	do. sinensis
Anemone, or Wind Flower	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Musk scented Geranium, or Pasque Flower	do. <i>pulsatilla</i>
Scarlet Snap Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Double Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Orange Swallow Wort	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Red do. do.	do. incarnata
*Scarlet Trumpet Flower	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Blue Canterbury Bell	<i>Campanula medium</i>
White do. do.	fl. albo
Indian Shot	<i>Canna indica coccinea</i>
Yellow do. do.	do. lutea
Large Caladonian Silver Leaved Thistle	<i>Carduus eriophorus</i>
Maryland Cassia	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
Blue Catananche	<i>Catananche cerulea</i>
Bloody Wall Flower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
White Wall Leaved Stock	do. v. glaber albo
Gillyflower	
Purple Prussian do.	do. v. glaber purpureo

Twickenham	do.	<i>Cheiranthus v. purpureo</i>
Scarlet Brompton	do.	do. <i>incanus</i>
Queen's	do. do.	do. var. <i>reginæ</i>
Laburnum		<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
*Sweet scented Virgin's Bower		<i>Clematis flammula</i>
*Virginian Virgin's Bower	do.	<i>virginiana</i>
*Traveller's Joy	do.	<i>vitalba</i>
*Mexican Climbing Cobea		<i>Cobea scandans</i>
Trifoliate Sun Flower		<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Mixed Dahlia		<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Bee Larkspur		<i>Delphinium elatum</i>]
Great Flowering do.	do.	<i>grandiflorum</i>
Carnation Pink		<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Broad Leaved do.	do.	<i>latifolius</i>
Pheasant Eyed do.	do.	<i>plumarius</i>
Fringed or Superb Pink (a)	do.	<i>superbus</i>
Chinese Imperial do.	do.	<i>chinensis</i>
Clove do.	do.	<i>hortensis</i>
Maiden do. or London Pride	do.	<i>deltoides</i>
Sweet William	do.	<i>barbatus</i>
Porcelan Flowered Gentian		<i>Gentiana adscendens</i>
Purple Fox Glove		<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
White do. do.	do.	fl. <i>albo</i>
Great Flowering do. do.	do.	<i>grandiflora</i>
Yellow do. do.	do.	<i>lutea</i>
Iron coloured do.	do.	<i>ferrugenia</i>
Coral Tree		<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
Balm of Gilead		<i>Dracocephalum canariense</i>
Pink Dragon's Head	do.	<i>virginicum</i>
Globe Thistle		<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>
Caper Tree		<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
Crown Imperial		<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Carolina Jasmine		<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>

(a) Many of the plants of this genus diffuse an agreeable odour, which renders them the most desirable objects for the flower garden; this quality the present species possess in a superior degree to most others: a few of its flowers communicate to a nosegay a delicate and most delicious smell, or placed in a vase or vial of water, they will scent an apartment—the flowers should be placed in the water very soon after they are gathered, as from their extreme delicacy they droop soon after they are gathered.

Purple Gentian	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia	<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
*Purple Glycine	<i>Glycine apios</i>
French Honeysuckle	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>
Autumnal Sun Flower	<i>Helanium autumnale</i>
Perennial Many Flowering Sun Flower	<i>Helianthus altissimus</i>
Sweet Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Halbert Leaved Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>
Great Flowering do.	do. <i>palustris</i>
Althea Frutex	do. <i>syriacus</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
*Everlasting Peas	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
Blue Blazing Star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Purple Perennial Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>
Ivy Leaved Toad Flax (<i>beautiful</i>)	<i>Linaria cymbalaria</i>
Scarlet Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Honesty, or Satin Flower	<i>Lunaria biennis</i>
Perennial Lupin	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Dwarf Mountain Lychnis	<i>Lychnis alpina</i>
Scarlet do. do.	do. <i>chalcedonica</i>
Blue Flowered Magnolia, or Cucumber Tree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Glaucous Magnolia	do. <i>glauca</i>
Great Flowering Magnolia	do. <i>grandiflora</i>
Long Leaved Magnolia	do. <i>macrophylla</i>
Umbrella Magnolia	do. <i>tripetala</i>
Long Leaved Magnolia	do. <i>longifolia</i>
Persian Stock Gillyflower	<i>Matthiola odoratissima</i>
Russian do.	do. <i>var.</i>
Blue Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
Poppinac (<i>of S. Carolina.</i>)	<i>Mimosa odoratissima</i>
Crimson Bergamont	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Oleander	<i>Nereum oleander</i>
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
French Bush Basil (<i>delightful scent</i>)	do. <i>minimum</i>
Tree Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Blackberry Lily	<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i>
*Flesh Coloured Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>

Paeony (<i>of sorts</i>)	<i>Paeonia</i>
Geranium (<i>of sorts</i>)	<i>Peiargonium</i>
Sage Leaved Phlomis	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
Mixed Phlox	<i>Phlox</i>
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium ceruleum</i>
White Ivy Leaf	<i>Prenanthus alba</i>
Auricula	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Polyanthus	do. <i>polyanthus</i>
Cowslip	do. <i>veris</i>
English, or Poetic Primrose	do. <i>vulgaris</i>
Upright Mignonette	<i>Reseda alba</i>
Yellow Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia lasiniata</i>
Fulgent Rudbeckia	do. <i>fulgida</i>
Purple Rudbeckia	do. <i>purpurea</i>
Purple Topped Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>
Mount Caucasian Scabious	<i>Scabiosa caucasea</i>
Jerusalem Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudo capsicum</i>
White Sophora	<i>Sophora alba</i>
Blue do. (<i>beautiful</i>)	do. <i>australis</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Spartium scoparium</i>
Scarlet Colutea	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphora racemosa</i>
Prickly Comfrey	<i>Symphytum asperrimum</i>
Sweet Scented Chili Marigold	<i>Tagetes lucida</i>
Asiatic Globe Flower	<i>Trollius asiaticus</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>
Whins, or Furze	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Garden Valerian	<i>Valeriana rubra</i>

*An assortment of One Hundred fine varieties of Annual
Biennial, and Perrenial Flower Seeds, for \$5.*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Perennial, Biennial, &c. Flower Seeds may be sown during the months of April and May, on borders, or on three or four feet wide beds of rich earth, covered evenly with fine light mould, and in the same manner as annuals. They may be transplanted during the months of August and September, into different parts of the borders, for the sake of

diversifying the garden. *Scoop trowels* will be found very useful in the shifting of flowers, in general. This work should be done in moist or cloudy weather, if possible, and to give them shade and frequent refreshments of water, till newly rooted. Let them be taken up and transplanted with as much earth as possible about the roots, whether into flower pots or elsewhere. Always observe, when potting flowers, to place a small piece of shell or earthenware over the aperture in the bottom of the pots; it assists the water to drain off, which would otherwise saturate and rot the roots.

It is to be observed, that these kinds do not flower the same year they are sown, but all the sorts of them will flower strong, and in good perfection, the year after. The greater part are sufficiently hardy to stand the winter of the middle states. Stock Gillyflowers, Wall Flowers, Polyanthus, Scarlet Colutea, Auriculas, Myrtles, Carolina Jessamine, and Dahlias, will require to be transplanted into flower pots, and housed during the winter in a frame or warm cellar, where they can be exposed to the light.

Every one may not know the meaning of Perennial and Biennial plants. The Perennials are those which continue on the same root many years, producing new flower stems annually; the Biennals are two years' duration, being sown one year, flower and perfect their seed the next, and soon after die. A continual succession can be kept up by sowing the seeds annually.

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Graines d'arbres, d'arbrisseaux, d'arbustes et de plantes indigènes des Etats Unis d'Amérique, convenables à envoyer en Europe.

(SUITABLE FOR SENDING TO EUROPE.)

Twenty-five cents per paper.

Those marked H. are Herbaceous plants.

☞ *Orders for which should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.*

☞ *Il seroit à propos que les commandes fussent faites dans les mois de Novembre, Décembre, ou de Janvier au plus tard.*

Scarlet Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Sugar do.	do. <i>saccharinum</i>
Mountain do. &c.	do. <i>montanum</i>
Yellow Flowering Horse Chestnut	<i>JEsculus flava</i>
Dwarf White do. &c.	do. <i>macrostachya</i>
Serrated Leaved Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>
Indigo Shrub	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Broad Leaved Amsonia, H	<i>Amsonia latifolia</i>
Panicled Andromeda	<i>Andromeda paniculata</i>
Maryland do. &c.	<i>Andromeda mariana</i>
Small Flowering Apocyn- num, H	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Pipe Vine	<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>
Orange Swallowwort, H	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
White do. H	do. <i>syriaca</i>
Red do. &c. H	do. <i>incarnata</i>
Red Flowering Azalea, &c.	<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>
Canadian Barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>
Black Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Poplar Leaved do.	do. <i>populifolia</i>
Yellow Leaved Birch, &c.	<i>Betula excelsa</i>
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Maryland Cassia, H	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
Sensitive do. H	do. <i>nictitans</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus americana</i>
American Chestnut	<i>Castanea americana</i>
Chinquapin	do. <i>pumila</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>
Climbing Staff Tree	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Swamp Buttonwood	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Virgin's Bower, &c.	<i>Clematis virginica</i>
Alder Leaved Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Purple Convolvulus, &c. H	<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>
Trifoliate Coreopsis H	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Great Flowering Dog- wood, &c.	<i>Cornus florida</i>
American Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Scarlet Hawthorn, &c.	<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>
Cypress	<i>Cuypressus disticha</i>
White Cedar	do. <i>thyoides</i>
Persimon Plum	<i>Diospyrus virginiana</i>

Virginian Dragon's Head, H	<i>Dracocephalum virginicum</i>
Perfoliate Eupatorium, &c. H	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
White Ash, &c.	<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i>
Soapwort Gentian H	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia, &c. H	<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
Three Thorned Acacia, &c.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Snowdrop Tree	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hammamelis virginica</i>
Hairy Leaved Hedysarum, &c. H	<i>Hedysarum capitatum</i>
Rose Flowering Hibiscus, &c. H	<i>Hibiscus palustris</i>
Althea Frutex of varieties	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Large Flowering St. John's Wort, &c. H	<i>Hypericum ascyroides</i>
Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>
American Holly, &c.	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Scarlet Ipomœa, &c. H	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>
Round Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Long do. do.	do. <i>cinerea</i>
Mockernut Hickory	do. <i>tomentosa</i>
Bitternut do.	do. <i>amara</i>
Shelbark do.	do. <i>alba</i>
Pignut do. &c.	do. <i>porcina</i>
Virginian Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Broad Leaved Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Sassafras Bay, &c.	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Blue Flowering Liatris, &c. H	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Maple Leaved Sweet Gum, or Bilstead	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Umbrella Magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Glaucous Magnolia	do. <i>glauca</i>
Blue Flowering do.	do. <i>acuminata</i>
Great Flowering do. &c.	do. <i>grandiflora</i>
Proboscis Capsuled Martynaea	<i>Martynaea proboscydeo</i>
Purple Flowering Mo- narda, &c. H	<i>Monarda oblongata</i>
Candleberry Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Tupelo, or Sour Gum, &c.	<i>Nyssa viloso</i>

Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginica</i>
Cranberry	<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>
Weymouth Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pitch do.	do. <i>rigida</i>
Balsam Fir	do. <i>balsamea</i>
White Spruce	do. <i>alba</i>
Black do.	do. <i>nigra</i>
Hemlock do.	do. <i>canadensis</i>
Larch, &c.	do. <i>pendula</i>
Western Plane	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Yellow Flowering Po-	<i>Podalyria tinctoria</i>
dalyria, &c. H	
Winterberry Alder	<i>Prinos verticillatos</i>
American Bird Cherry, &c.	<i>Prunus virginica</i>
Trefoil Tree	<i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Red do.	do. <i>rubra</i>
Black do.	do. <i>tinctoria</i>
Lowland do.	do. <i>palustris</i>
Banisters do.	do. <i>banisteri</i>
Scarlet do.	do. <i>coccinea</i>
Chestnut do.	do. <i>prinus</i>
Two Coloured do. &c. &c.	do. <i>discolor</i>
Smooth Sumach, &c.	<i>Rhus glabrum</i>
Yellow Ship Locust	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
Pennsylvanian Rose	<i>Rosa parviflora</i>
Sweet Briar do. &c.	do. <i>suaveolens</i>
Round Leaved Smilax	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Tallest Solidago, H	<i>Solidago altissima</i>
American Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>
Red Flowering Spirœa	<i>Spirœa tomentosa</i>
White do. do. &c.	do. <i>salicifolia</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoria racemosa</i>
Indian Currant	<i>Symphoria glomerata</i>
American Arbor Vitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Whortleberry, or	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
Huckleberry	
Moth Blattaria, &c. H	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Autumnal Vernonia H	<i>Vernonia præalta</i>
Plum Leaved Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Cranberry do.	do. <i>oxycoccus</i>
Indian Corn, (<i>in the</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>
<i>ear, many varieties,</i>	

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

CONSISTING OF THE VERY FINEST DESCRIPTIONS OF

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, IRIS,
AMARYLLIS, &c. &c.

Which we import annually from Holland, direct.



Que votre éclat est peu durable,
Charmantes FLEURS, honneur, de nos jardins!
Souvent un jour commence et finit vos destins,
Et le sort le plus favorable
Ne vous laisse briller que deux ou trois matins.
Ah! consolez vous en, Jonquilles, Tubéreuses,
Vous vivez peu de jours, mais vous vivez heureuses.

MADAME DE DESHOULIERS.



The following, particularly the Hyacinths and Tulips, have been selected with great care from the finest collections in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy of tint; are sold under the same names by which they are imported, and as low, or lower priced, than offered by any other florists in the United States.

Where the prices are by the assortment or dozen, the selecting of the sorts must be left to the proprietors.



Those marked thus (*) are the earliest flowers, and most proper for blowing in glasses or pots.

Thus †) denotes that they are tender, and require the shelter of a room, or Greenhouse.



DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Dark Blue.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Bailli d'Amstelland,	\$0 25	Globe Celeste,	\$0 75
Commandant,	0 50	Général Moreau, <i>very dark,</i>	1 50
Comte Van Beuren,	0 25	Grande Victorieuse,	0 25
—— d'Artois,	0 50	Jupiter,	0 75
*Cæruleus Imperialis,	0 37	King Spherus, <i>very dark,</i>	0 37
*Duc de Normandie	0 37	*L'Amitié, <i>very dark,</i>	0 37
*Duchesse de Normandie	0 37	L'Importante,	1 50
*Datamus,	0 37	La Majestueuse,	1 00
Fontainebleau,	0 37	*La Rosée,	0 25

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*La bien Aimée,	\$0 25	Page d'Honneur,	\$0 37
L'Espérance,	0 50	Quirinus	0 50
Martinet,	0 50	Royale Pourpre, <i>very dark,</i>	0 37
*Mon Ami, <i>very dark,</i>	0 37	Susanna Elizabeth,	0 75
Mon Bijou,	0 50	Superbe en Noir,	0 50
Marechal de Soubise,	0 37	Ténébre Palpable, <i>very dark,</i>	0 50
Marechal de France,	0 50	Trianon,	0 75
Mirabeau,	0 75	Velours Pourpre, <i>very dark,</i>	0 50
Pourpre de Tyre,	0 37	*——— Noir, do.	0 50

Porcelain and Pale Blue.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Activité,	0 25	Helicon,	1 50
*Admiral de Ruyter,	0 25	*Incomparable Azur,	0 25
*A La Mode	0 37	L'Abbé de Veillacq,	0 75
*Belle Agathe,	0 37	La Gentillesse, <i>pale,</i>	0 50
*Beauté Charmante,	0 37	L'Admiration,	0 50
*Buccentaurus,	0 37	Monsieur,	1 00
Bouquet Constante,	1 50	*Monsieur Necker,	0 50
Comte de St. Priest, <i>pale,</i>	1 00	Nouvelliste,	0 50
Déomedus,	0 25	Orpheus,	0 37
*Duc de Penthièvre,	0 37	Passé Non Plus Ultra,	1 50
*Epaminondas	0 25	Pasquin, <i>pale,</i>	0 50
Envoyé	1 00	*Parel Boot,	0 50
Grandeur Triumphante,	0 25	*Prince Henri de Prusse,	0 37
*Globe Terrestre,	0 37	*Passetout,	0 25
Grande Merveilleuse, <i>pale,</i>	0 25	*Rio de Jacinthes,	0 37
Grand Sultán,	0 25	Reine d'Espagne,	0 37
Général Romanzoff,	0 37	*Robinson,	0 25
Habit Brillant,	0 50	Singaleus,	0 25

Red and Rosy Coloured.

Those not denominated *Rosy* are Red.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Amelia Galotti,	0 37	Hirsilia,	1 00
Agathe Catherine, <i>rosy,</i>	0 50	*Hugo Grotius,	0 25
Agathe Dickey,	1 00	*Il Pastor Fido,	0 25
Agrément Rouge,	0 50	La Beauté Suprême,	0 50
Augustus Rex,	0 75	*La Fidèle,	0 37
*Aurora Supérbe	1 00	La Delicatesse, <i>rosy,</i>	0 50
Barzillai,	0 50	*L'Aube du Jour,	0 75
*Betty <i>rosy,</i>	1 00	L'Honneur d'Amsterdam, <i>rosy,</i>	0 50
Beauté Brillante, <i>rosy,</i>	1 00	L'Opulence, <i>singulière,</i>	0 75
*Boerhayt, <i>crimson,</i>	0 37	Lord Castlereagh,	0 62
*Bouquet Tendre,	1 00	Margaretta	0 50
*Catherine Victorieuse,	1 50	Maria Louisa,	1 00
Charlotte de Montmorency, <i>rosy,</i>	0 25	Marechal Blucher,	0 37
Couronne Rouge,	0 37	*Marquis de Boñacq, <i>rosy,</i>	0 37
Délice du Printemps,	0 25	*Madame Zoutman,	0 50
*Donna Eleonora,	0 25	*Marquis de la Coste,	1 00
*Diademe de Flora,	0 25	Moore, <i>deep crimson,</i>	2 00
*Duchesse de Parma,	0 50	Mont des Olives, <i>rosy,</i>	0 50
Eutérpe,	0 37	*Perruque Royale,	1 50
*Flos Sanguineus,	0 25	*——— Ronde,	0 37
Glorieuse Superbe, <i>rosy,</i>	0 75	*hœmix,	0 25
*Groot Voorst, do.	0 50	Pyramide de Roses, <i>rosy,</i>	2 00
*Habit Nuptial,	0 37	*Princesse Louisa, <i>rosy,</i>	0 25

	<i>each</i>		<i>each.</i>
Raphael,	\$0 62	Rose Superbissima, <i>rosy</i> ,	\$0 50
*Rex Rubrorum,	0 50	——— Virginale, do.	0 50
*Ronge Charmante,	0 25	——— Sceptre, do.	0 50
*Rouge Bleu âtre,	0 50	*Soleil Royal,	0 50
Ronge Bordé Vert,	0 50	*——— Brilliant,	0 25
*Rose Mignone, <i>rosy</i> ,	0 25	*Temple d'Apollon, <i>rosy</i> ,	0 37
*——— Surpassante, do.	0 25	Théâtre de Hollande,	0 50

Pure White.

	<i>each</i>		<i>each.</i>
Andromeda,	0 25	*Gr. Monarque de France,	0 50
*Aster Albo,	0 50	*Grande Blanche Royale,	0 50
*Duchesse de Bedford,	0 25	*La Cœur de France,	0 37
*——— de Berri,	0 50	*Sultan Achmet,	0 50
*Gloria Forum,	0 25	Suprême Alba,	1 00
*Gr. Monarque de Prusse,	0 50	*Vicomtesse de Rechten,	0 37

White, with a Yellow Eye.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Don Gratuit,	0 37	La Déese,	1 00
David's Sceptre,	0 62	La Grande Magnifique,	0 25
Flavo Superbe,	0 37	*Nanette,	0 37
Général Bentinck,	3 00	Perle Brilliante,	0 50
*Guilde Vrijheid,	0 25	Sceptre d'Or,	0 50
*Heroïne,	0 50	Trône de Solomon,	0 50

White, with Red and Rosy Coloured Eye.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Admiral Zoutman,	0 37	*Madame de St. Simon,	0 50
*A la Mode,	0 50	Maitre Partout	3 00
*Anna Maria Schuremans,	0 50	Montgolifer,	0 50
Belle Blanche Incarnate,	0 25	Mont Ætna,	0 50
Belle Formée,	0 37	*Mont Vesuve,	0 50
Congress von America,	1 50	Og, Roi de Bashan,	0 37
*Du. de Berri,	0 50	*Ornement de Haarlem,	0 25
Flora,	1 00	*Paris de Montmartel,	0 25
Furius Camillus,	0 62	Prince William Frederick,	0 50
*Général Washington,	1 00	*Prince of Waterloo,	5 00
Gloria Forum Suprema,	1 00	Pyrenée,	1 50
Juno,	0 50	*Queen of England,	0 37
King Solomon,	0 50	*Reine Vashti,	0 37
La Belle Noailles,	0 37	Regina Augusta	0 50
Mary Anne	0 50	*Sophie	1 25

White, with Purple Eye.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Bijon des Amateurs,	0 37	*Flavius Josephus,	0 50
*Candidus Violaceus,	0 25	La Chérie, <i>blue eye</i> ,	0 37
Cœu Noir,	0 50	*L'Amusante,	0 50
*Constantia Elizabeth,	0 25	*Pope Pius VII,	0 37
David's Harp,	0 25	Rose Blanche Violette,	0 50
*Dr. Franklin,	0 50	Spheri Mundi,	1 00
Er Prins Vou Nassau de Weilburg,	0 75	Staten Generaal,	0 50
		Violette Supërbe,	0 37

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Yellow, with various Eyes.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Chrysolora,	\$0 50	*L'or Végétal,	\$0 37
Duc de Berry d'or,	1 00	L'or d'Espagne,	1 00
Grand Alexander,	2 50	*Louis d'or,	0 50
*Gold of Ophir,	0 37	*La Favourite,	1 00
*Jaune Constante,	0 50	*Melstoke,	0 37

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

Blue.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Appius, <i>very dark</i> ,	0 50	Manteau Noir,	0 50
*Amicus,	0 25	*Made'lle de la Vailliere,	0 75
*Æmilius,	0 37	*Nigritienne, <i>very dark</i> ,	0 50
*Bishop of Munster,	0 25	*Orondates, <i>porcelain</i> ,	0 25
*Bonaparte, <i>very dark</i> ,	0 50	*Parfait Bouquet, <i>do.</i>	0 50
*Gellert, <i>do.</i>	0 50	*Perle de France, <i>do.</i>	0 25
*Habit Noir, <i>do.</i>	0 50	*Pronk Juweel,	0 25
*L'Ami du Cœur, <i>do.</i>	0 50	*Staaten Generaal,	0 25
*Lucina, <i>pale</i> ,	0 25	*Van Eeden's Kroon, <i>very dark</i> ,	0 75
*Manteau Royal, <i>fine purple</i> ,	0 50	*Vulcain, <i>do.</i>	1 00

Red and Rosy Coloured.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Acteur,	0 25	*La Beauté Inexpressible,	1 00
*Aimable Louise,	0 25	*Lord Wellington,	0 75
*Belle Hollandoise,	0 25	*Petronella Moens,	0 50
*Diadème de Flore,	0 25	*Princesse d'Esterhazy,	0 50
*Fulvia,	0 50	*Regina Rubrorum,	0 37
*L'Eclair, <i>deep crimson</i> ,	1 50	*Theodora Wilhelmina,	0 25

White.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Belle Galathe,	0 25	*Premier Noble,	0 25
*Grande Blanche Impériale,	0 50	*Prince de Galitzin,	0 50
*Madame Talleyrand,	0 62	*Roi de Bashan	0 50
*Pyramide Superbe,	0 25	*Vainqueur,	0 75

Yellow.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
*Adonia,	0 25	*Point du Jour	1 00
*Isabelle,	0 50	*Sulpherina,	0 25
*Couleur de Jonquille,	0 25	*Toison d'Or,	0 25
*Ducat d'Or, <i>semi double</i>	0 50	*Vorst Van Dessau,	0 25

Hyacinths, different varieties.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Blue grape,	0 12	Large Purple Feathered,	0 25
Purple <i>do.</i>	0 12	Large Nutmeg, or Musk	
White <i>do.</i>	0 12	scented,	0 25

Hyacinths by assortments.

	<i>each.</i>
An assortment of the most superb Double Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	\$12 00
An assortment of very fine Double Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	8 00
Best Double Blue, Red and White Hyacinths, mixed sorts, but colours distinct, <i>per dozen.</i>	2 50
An assortment of the very finest Single Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	9 00
An assortment of fine Single Hyacinths, in 12 varieties, one of each by name,	3 00
Best Single Blue, Red and White Hyacinths, mixed sorts, but colours distinct, <i>per dozen.</i>	2 00

TULIPS—EARLY.

Various Colours, on White and Yellow Grounds.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Aspasia,	\$0 25	Keyser's Kroon,	\$0 25
Bizar Blihof,	0 25	Lac Bon Flo- <i>striped leaved,</i>	0 25
— Plaisante, <i>producing often several flowers on one stalk,</i>	0 37	Madame de Pompadour,	0 50
Cerise Rectifié,	0 50	Pontebaker,	0 25
Claremond,	0 25	Standard Royale,	0 25
Craoiois de Baden,	0 50	Superintendent,	0 50
Duc Van Tol,	0 25	Wapen Van Leyden,	0 25
Duc de Holstein,	0 25	Waterloo,	0 25
Favorite de Cerise,	0 37	White Swaan,	0 25
		Yellow Standard,	0 50

Bizarres.

These have Brown and various Colours on Yellow Grounds.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Africaine,	0 50	Gordianus,	0 50
Beauté Parfaite,	0 50	Grand Monarque,	0 37
Briggette,	0 25	La Gloire,	0 25
Charbon Noir,	0 75	La Deuil,	0 50
Croix de St. André,	0 50	Madagascar,	0 50
Dorée,	0 50	Pain d'Epice,	0 25
Duc de Richmond,	0 25	Rex Indiarum,	0 50
Gen Daun,	0 25	Roi de Tulipes,	0 75
Gloria Mundi,	0 50	(a) Viceroi Von Ireland,	1 00
Goudbeurs,	0 37	Yellow Crown,	0 25

(a) This Tulip sold in Holland, during the Tulip mania, for \$10,000.

Biblioems

Have White Grounds broken with different shades of Purple.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Baguet Primo. (in sorts,)	25 to 75	Mountain of Snow,	\$3 00
— Rigaut, do.	25 to 75	Prince Mauritz,	0 25
Duc de Boufflers,	\$0 25	Queen of the Moors,	0 50
— Lancaster,	0 25	Tour de Salisbur,	0 50
Grand Tamerlan,	0 25	Triomphe de Lille,	0 50
— Cheval Noir,	1 50	Violet Anthonio,	0 75
Holmes' King,	1 50	— ma Favorite,	1 00
Impératrice Romaine,	0 50	— Prince de Galitzin,	0 50
Incomparable Favorite,	0 50	— Grand Turc,	0 50
Maître Partout	1 00	— Washington	1 00

Fine Cherry and Rose

Have White Grounds broken with shades of the above colours.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Belle Berdine,	0 25	Queen of England,	1 00
Cerise Superbe,	1 00	Reine des Amazones,	0 37
Cramoisi Velonia,	0 25	Reine Hortensia	1 00
Danaë	0 50	Rose Hébé	1 00
Globe Terrestre,	0 25	— Agathe,	0 50
La Beauté, fine	0 25	— Blandina,	0 50
L'Arbë de Diana,	0 75	— Mervile d'Europe,	0 25
La Raviante, <i>striped leav'd</i>	0 25	— Camusa de Craix	2 50
Maria Stuart	1 00	Sommerschoon,	0 25
Poncon Roialle,	1 50	Vainquer,	0 50

Full Double Tulips.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Admiral Kingsbergen,	0 50	Keyser Jewel,	0 25
Azor Panaché,	0 25	Marriage de ma Fille, <i>beauti-</i>	
Blanc Bordé Rouge,	0 25	<i>fully striped, red and</i>	
— Bleu,	0 25	<i>white,</i>	0 50
Bonaparte,	0 25	Mrnteau, <i>purple,</i>	0 25
Café Brun, <i>Flamé,</i>	0 25	Pæony Gold, <i>fine yellow,</i>	0 25
Couronne d'Or,	0 37	Prosopine,	0 37
— Imperiale,	0 50	Rex Rubrorum,	0 37
Duc Van Tol,	0 25	Rose Blanche,	0 25
Elephant	0 50	Tourne sol, <i>early,</i>	0 75
Gris de lin Aimable,	0 25	Suprema,	0 25
Keyser Karel,	0 25	Yellow Rose, <i>sweet scented,</i>	0 25

Parrot Tulips.

These have fringed edges, and combine with the most brilliant Crimson and Yellow, shades of bright Green; they are very showy, and form a beautiful variety.

	<i>each.</i>		<i>each.</i>
Chevalier Vert,	0 25	Margrave of Baden,	0 25
Couleur de Café,	0 25	Rubro Major,	0 37
Constantinople,	0 25	Perfecta,	0 37
Luteo Major,	0 25	Yellow Sweet Florentine Tulip,	0 25

By Assortments.

	<i>each.</i>
An assortment of the very finest Tulips, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	\$10 00
An assortment of fine Tulips, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	8 00
Fine mixed Bizarre, Bibloem and early Tulips, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 00
Parrot Tulips, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 50
Double Tulips, <i>best mixed, per dozen</i> ,	2 50
Tulips, <i>all colours, mixed, \$8 per 100, or per dozen</i> ,	1 50

AMARYLLIS.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
†Josephine's Lily, <i>Amaryllis gigantea</i> , very splendid,	\$20 00	
†Johnson's Superb Striped, <i>Amaryllis johnsoniensis</i> , very superb,	4 00	
†Curled Flowered Amaryllis— <i>Amaryllis crispa</i> ,	0 25	2 50
†Queen's Amaryllis— <i>Amaryllis reginæ</i> , superb,	2 00	
†Chinese Golden, <i>Amaryllis aurea</i> , superb,	3 00	
†Changeable, from white to pink <i>Amaryllis atamasco</i> ,	0 25	2 50
†Superb Riband Striped, <i>Amaryllis vitata</i> , superb,	2 00	
†White Long Leaved Cape Lily, <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> , <i>fl. albo</i> , superb,	1 00	
†Rose col. do. superb, <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> , <i>fl. roseo</i> ,	0 75	
†Jacobean Lily, <i>Lis de Solomon</i> , superb <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i>	0 37	3 50
†Great Belladonna Lily, <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> , <i>major</i> ,	1 00	
†Guernsey Lily, <i>Amaryllis sarniensis</i> , superb,	0 50	5 00
†Yellow Autumnal Flowering, <i>Amaryllis lutea</i> .	0 25	2 50

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Chapeau de Prince, <i>Scarlet</i> ,	0 37	4 00
Crown on Crown, <i>Red</i> ,	0 50	4 00
Double Red,	0 50	5 00
———Yellow.	0 50	5 00
Gold Striped, Leaved,	0 50	5 00
Grand Alexander, <i>Red</i> ,	0 75	6 00
Large Red	0 37	4 00
Large Yellow,	0 37	4 00

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
Maximus, <i>Large Red</i> ,	\$0 37	\$4 00
Pileus cardinalis <i>Crimson</i> ,	0 37	4 00
Royale Standaard, <i>Red</i> ,	0 37	4 00
Sang de Bœuf— <i>Blood coloured</i> ,	0 37	4 00
Slagswaard, <i>Red</i> ,	0 37	4 00
Silver Striped Leaved,	0 50	5 00

CROCUS.

Blue,	}	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
Cloth of Gold,			
Large Yellow,			
Large White,			
Purple,			
Violet flamed,			
White Scotch, <i>flamed with purple</i> ,			

\$3 pr. 100 roots, 0 6 0 50

Named sorts 75 cents per dozen.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

	<i>each.</i>
†Agathe Royal, <i>almost white</i> ,	1 00
†Agathe Imperiale, <i>Imperial agate</i>	1 00
†Amelia, <i>orange</i> ,	1 00
†Ardens, <i>deep crimson, beautiful</i> ,	1 00
†Atro Rubens Nana, <i>dwarf, deep red</i> ,	1 00
†Aurea, <i>nankeen coloured</i> ,	1 00
†Belle Noir, <i>very dark purple</i> ,	1 50
†Belvidere Aurora, <i>extra beautiful orange</i> ,	2 00
†Brunette-Nigra, <i>black, very dark</i> ,	1 50
†Coccinea, <i>superb scarlet</i> ,	2 00
†Elizabeth, <i>crimson, extra</i> ,	2 50
†L'Honneur d'Anvers, <i>red</i> ,	1 00
†La Capucine, <i>violet</i> ,	1 00
†La Belle Rose, <i>fine rose coloured</i> ,	1 00
†Lady Banks' Velvet, <i>fine purple</i> ,	1 50
†Luteola Sulphur, <i>fine yellow</i> ,	1 00
†Oldenbarneveld, <i>incomparable fine yellow</i> ,	1 00
†Olive Royale, <i>yellowish</i> ,	1 00
†Ornement de Flore, <i>orange coloured</i> ,	1 00
†Pourpre Triumphalis, <i>fine triumphant purple</i> ,	1 00
†Pourpre Obscura, <i>black, very dark</i> ,	1 50
†Purple of Tyre, <i>dark purple</i> ,	1 00

	<i>each.</i>
†Speciosa, <i>royal purple</i> ,	\$1 00
†Sulphurea Grandiflora, <i>large yellow</i> ,	1 00
†Triomphe de Louvain, <i>rose coloured</i> ,	1 00
†Van Mons, <i>superb purple</i> ,	1 00
Single Dahlias,	0 50

FRITILLARIES.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen</i>
Fritillaria Persica—Persian Fritellary,	\$0 37	4 00
—————Meleagris—Chequered, do.	0 25	2 50

GLADIOLUS, or SWORD LILY.

The following are all superb varieties.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen</i>
‡Alatus, or Wing Flowered, <i>Bright orange</i> ,	0 50	5 00
Byzantium, or Turkish Flag, <i>Delicate purple</i> ,	0 25	2 50
‡Carneus, <i>Flesh Coloured</i> ,	0 50	5 00
‡Cardinalis, or Large Flowered, <i>superb scarlet</i> ,	0 50	3 00
‡Floribundus, or Cluster Flowered,	0 50	5 00
‡Fragrans Recurvus, or Sweet Scented,	0 50	5 00
‡Frimiculata,	0 50	5 00
‡Hirsutus Roseo, or Rose Coloured,	0 50	5 00

IRIS OR FLOWER DE LUCE.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
English Bulbous, by name, in 6 sorts,	0 25	2 25
Hispanica, or Spanish, do.	0 12	1 00
Persica, or Dwarf Persian,	0 12	1 00
‡Pavonia, or Peacock,	0 50	5 00
Susiana, or Chalcedonian,	0 50	5 00
Tuberous Snakes Head, (<i>very curious</i>)	0 25	2 50

IXIAS.

The following are superb Cape varieties.

	<i>each</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
‡Patens, <i>Superb Crimson</i> ,	0 50	5 00
‡Grandiflorus or velvet flowered, <i>purple</i> ,	0 50	5 00
‡Purple, with <i>light purple eye</i> ,	0 37	3 00
‡Tricolour, or three Coloured,	0 50	5 00
‡Maculata var. <i>Viridis. pea green with purple centre</i> ,	0 50	5 00
‡Rubro Cyanea, <i>Red and Blue, superb</i> ,	0 37	3 00

	each.	dozen.
†Flor Aurantia Elegantissimo, <i>Elegant Orange</i> ,	\$0 50	\$5 00
†Crocata fl. Aurea, <i>Yellow</i> ,	0 50	5 00

LACHENALIAS.

†Four Coloured	1 50
†Three Coloured, do.	1 00
†Fragrant, do.	1 50
†Blue and Purple, do.	1 50
†Pendulous Flowered	0 75

LILIES.

Aurantium, or Orange,	0 25	2 00
Bright Scarlet Pompone,	0 50	4 00
Catesbys, <i>superb</i> ,	1 00	
Chinese Tiger, or Leopard,	0 25	2 50
Common White,	0 12	1 00
Double do.	0 50	4 00
Elegant Silver Striped, <i>very elegant</i> ,	2 00	
Orange Pompone,	0 37	3 00
Scarlet Chalcedonian,	0 50	3 00
Striped Leaved White,	1 25	
Superb (<i>Lilium Superbum</i>),	0 25	2 50
Yellow Pompone,	0 50	4 00

MARTAGONS, or TURK'S CAP LILIES.

Caligula Scarlet	0 37	
Crown of Tunis <i>Purple</i> ,	0 37	
Double Violet Flamed	0 50	
Orange <i>La Parisienne</i>	0 37	
Pure White,	0 50	0 50
White Spotted,	0 37	3 00
Yellow, <i>Jaune haute</i> ,	0 37	3 00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

*Grand Monarque de France, white with yellow cups, <i>very large Bouquet</i> ,	0 37	3 00
*Belle Legioise, white with yellow cups,	0 25	2 50
*Yellow, in 6 best sorts, by name,	0 25	2 50
Polyanthus Narcissus, with double cups, in 6 sorts,	0 37	3 00
*Double Roman, early and very sweet scented,	0 18	1 50

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
Albo Pleno Odorato, White Fragrant,	\$0 12	\$1 00
Incomparable,	0 12	1 00
Orange Phoenix,	0 12	1 00
Tratus Cantus, or Hundred Leaved,	0 12	1 00

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>dozen.</i>
Narcis. Bulbocodium, or Hoop Petticoat, <i>very early</i> ,	0 25	2 00
———Moschatus, or White Long Flowered	0 25	2 00
———Trumpet Major,	0 12	1 00
Poets,	0 12	1 00

PÆONY.

	<i>each.</i>	<i>each.</i>
Single White Siberian, <i>P. Siberica</i> ,	\$1 00	\$0 50
Single Blush officinal, <i>P. albicans</i> ,	1 00	1 00
Double White, or Changeable, <i>P. albicans pleno</i> ,	1 00	4 00
Double Crimson, <i>P. rubro pleno</i> ,	0 50	3 00
Double Rose, <i>P. roseo pleno</i> ,		\$0 50
Double Purple Fringed, <i>P. paradox</i> ,		1 00
Chinese Double White, <i>P. whiteleji</i> ,		4 00
Chinese Double Crimson, <i>P. humei</i> ,		3 00
Fennel Leaved, <i>P. tenuifolia</i> ,		1 00

DIFFERENT SORTS.

†Arum drauncululus, or Dragon Plant, superb,	\$1 00	
Anemone hortensis, or Garden Anemones,	0 25	2 50
Autumnal Flowering Crocus,	0 12	1 00
Colchicums, several varieties,	0 25	2 50
†Crinums of sorts,	5 00	
†Cyclamen autumnale, or Autumnal Flowering Cyclamen, bearing a profusion of beautiful white flowers, two varieties, white and pink,	1 00	
†Cyclamen coum, or Round Leaved Spring Flowering Cyclamen,	1 00	
†Cyclamen hederæfolium, or Ivy Leaved Cyclamen, with deep crimson flowers,	1 50	
†Cyclamen persicum, or Persian Cyclamen, with beautiful white flowers, blooms in winter,	1 00	
Ornithogalum pyramidalis, or Pyramidal Star Flower,	0 31	3 00

	each.	dozen.
†Dens Canis, or Dog's Tooth Violet, <i>in sorts</i> ,	\$0 25	\$2 50
Double Anemones, fine sorts,	0 12	1 00
Ranunculus, fine sorts,	0 12	1 00
Scarlet Turban do.	0 12	1 00
Yellow do. do.	0 12	1 00
†Double Tuberose,	0 25	2 00
†Striped Leaved Tuberose,	0 50	5 00
†Ferraria tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower, <i>superb</i> ,	0 25	2 50
Gladiolus communis, mixt varieties,	0 12	1 00
Double Sweet Scented Jonquilles,	0 12	1 00
Do. do. <i>for glasses</i> ,	0 18	2 00
†Geranium tuberosum, or Italian Tuberos rooted Geranium,	0 37	3 00
†Oxalis Versicolor, <i>flowers in winter</i> ,	}	0 25 2 50
† do. Roseo, do. <i>summer</i> ,		
† do. Hirta, do. <i>autumn</i> ,		
† do. Caprina, do. <i>winter</i> ,		
†Leucojum Vernum, or Spring Snow Flake,	0 25	2 00
† do. Æstivum, or Summer do.	0 25	2 00
Blue Neapolitan Star of Bethlehem,	0 50	5 00
White do.	0 50	5 00
†Striped Flowered do.	0 18	1 50
†Pancratium Lily,	0 75	6 00
Double Snow Drops,	0 12	1 00
†Purple Headed Garlick,	0 50	5 00
Large Yellow Flowering do.	0 25	2 00
Red do.	0 25	2 00
Winter Aconite, <i>very early</i> ,	0 37	5 00

Orders for Bulbous Roots should be forwarded from September to November, inclusive—that being the preferable season for planting them generally.



BULB GLASSES, various sizes and shapes, plain coloured or gilt, some with feet, 50 cents to \$1 per pair.

FANCY STANDS, for supporting the flower stems of Hyacinths and other Bulbs, when blowing in glasses, 1 25 to \$2 50 per pair.

FANCY FLOWER POTS, various sizes and qualities.

COMMON GARDEN FLOWER POTS, of every size.

CROCUS POTS, in the form of Bee Hives, Hedge Hogs, Flower Baskets, Pyramids, &c., for blowing Crocus Roots in the parlour or green-house. Price 1 to \$2 each.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BULBOUS ROOTS.

In no class of plants has nature so varied her delicate tints as in this. It would seem as if each change which nature was capable of forming, was included in the varying beauties of the Tulip. In some gardens in Holland, they cultivate, by distinct names, above eleven hundred varieties of Tulips, thirteen hundred of Hyacinths, and six hundred of Ranunculus and Anemones, some of which are sold as high as sixty dollars the single root; and it is mentioned in the travels of Mr. Dutens in that country in 1771, his having seen ten thousand florins (\$4,000) refused for a single Hyacinth.

Situation, &c.—A southern exposure, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north winds, is preferable for most bulbs, but Anemones and Ranunculus will do better in a situation with a southern aspect, and at the same time in some measure sheltered from the intense heat of noonday; but in fact, after all that can be said or written on the cultivation of bulbous roots, we often see the finest flowers in gardens, where little or no attention is paid to them; and perhaps no class of flowers affords so many delights, and so richly repays us for each little care bestowed on them.

The proper compost for Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crocuses, Colchicums, and most other bulbs in this catalogue, are as follows:

One third sand, one third well rotted cow yard manure, and one third good garden mould. Let the beds thus formed be well pulverised to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, that the three component parts may be well mixed together; a fourth part of rotten wood or vegetable mould from a swamp may be added to the above, if convenient to be obtained, and will be at all times beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil.

The beds should be raised from four to six inches above the level of the walks which will give an opportunity for all superfluous moisture to run off; some sand (not gravel) strewed in the trenches made for the roots, both before and after placing them would be of advantage.

On the approach of winter, it would be beneficial to spread the beds with tanner's bark, withered leaves, straw, or light rotten earth from the woods, such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches, as it prevents any ill effects which a very severe season might have on the roots; but it should be carefully raked off again early in the spring.

Time of Planting, &c.—For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Polyanthus Narcissus, double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Iris, Crocuses, Colchicums, Star of Bethlehems, Pæonys, Suowdrops, Snowflakes, Gladiolus, and most other hardy bulbs, the preferable season for planting is the months of September, October and November; and it would be well here to observe, that the above mentioned bulbs, would thrive best if not taken from the ground oftener than every second or third year, unless planted in flower pots, when they must be taken up in June.

Polyanthus Narcissus are more delicate than Hyacinths and Tulips; when they are planted in the open ground, it is advisable to cover the beds with straw, leaves, &c. to the depth of six or seven inches, and uncover them about the middle of March.

The only advantage to be gained by taking up bulbs after blooming, is either to divide the roots when they have become too numerous, or to renew a wornout soil, neither of which can occur oftener than once in three years; and when they are taken up, it is preferable to plant them as soon as you have divided the roots and prepared a fresh bed according to the directions already given.

The Ranunculus and Aneomones are not so tender as is generally supposed; they may either be planted in October or November, in a warm situation; and be protected during winter by a covering of three or four inches of leaves or tanner's bark; or they may be kept in dry sand during the winter season, and be planted in March or April. To have a succession of flowers, a proportion may be planted in Autumn, and the residue in the spring; and, if treated as above directed, very little care is necessary to have them flower in perfection.

The different species of Amaryllis, Ixias, *Ferraria tigrida*, or Tiger Flower, Double Tuberoses, Lachenalias, and most other delicate bulbs, may be planted during the months of November or December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until the month of April, (which is the preferable method) and then be planted in the open ground, or in flower pots, and exposed to the air when the weather is perfectly settled.

DAHLIA.—This most beautiful autumnal flowering plant (of which more than 150 varieties are now cultivated in Europe, 34 of which have double flowers) is a native of Mexico, and of very late introduction into this country.

It is generally allowed by all who have seen this plant cultivated in perfection, that of all the perennial plants none excel the Dahlia in the brilliancy or diversity of its colours; scarcely any thing can be more beautiful than a border of these plants in full bloom, diversified with every possible degree of shade and colour, from that of the darkest purple to that of the purest white. Dahlias will grow

in almost any soil, but the cultivators of it in the neighbourhood of London, prefer planting them in poor sandy, or gravelly soil, for the purpose of preventing them from growing too strong and luxuriant, which would be the case if planted on a rich soil. It is likewise ascertained, that by planting them in a poor soil they produce a greater abundance of flowers, and the colours are thought to be much finer. The general method of increasing or propagating this beautiful plant, is by sowing the seed and dividing the roots.

The best time for sowing the seed is in March; let some garden pots be filled with light rich mould, and when the seed is sown, let it be covered about a quarter of an inch deep; the pots then ought to be placed in a hot bed of moderate warmth, or in a green-house, and be moderately watered. When the plants have grown about two inches high, they ought to be transplanted singly into small pots, and shaded from the sun for a few days; no other care is necessary, except seeing that they are properly watered, and have plenty of air. About the middle of May, or when there is no danger from frost, let them be planted out in the common flower borders, and as they advance in height let them be well supported by stakes, otherwise the wind will be sure to blow them down and break them.

The roots, which are tuberous, resemble a sweet potato. The best time to divide them is in the spring, when they begin to sprout out. Great care is necessary, in performing this operation in seeing that an eye or a bud is connected or left to each tube; unless they are so managed, they will never grow. (Owing to ignorance in this particular, it is no uncommon thing to see the tubes sold in our market without buds.) After dividing the roots, each should be planted in a pot with common garden mould, and protected from the frost till the proper season for planting them out in the open air; some gardeners, however, recommend never planting them out, but keep them in pots entirely, and they succeed very well in this way, provided the pots are sufficiently large.

The roots should be taken up in October or November, and the best method to preserve them through the winter, is to put them in a box and fill it with dry sand, and then place it in a warm cellar, where the frost never penetrates.

OXALIS—This is a genus of pretty little plants, their roots are very small bulbs, articulated jointed or granulated, in a manner peculiar to this genus, they grow well in a sandy loam, and require only very small pots; care must be taken not to water them after they are done flowering. If planted in the open ground plant them in April in beds of light sandy soil, in case of severe weather throw a mat over them till the beginning of May, then all covering may be removed for the season, and as each sort finishes flowering, and the leaves begin to fade take them up and place the bulbs in small pots of dry sand, carefully preserved from frost. If intended for blowing in the house in the winter season,

plant them the beginning of September, and leave them out till the weather becomes cool, say beginning of October; their treatment in doors is the same as other bulbs.

FERRARIA TIGRIDA.—This splendid bulb is a native of Mexico, and blows freely in our climate. "It has no scent, but in splendid beauty it appears to us, at least when assisted by rarity and singularity, to surpass every competitor. We lament that this too affords our fair countrywomen another lesson how extremely fugacious is this loveliness of form. Born to display its glory but for a few hours, it expands its flower about eight o'clock in the morning, commences changing by one, and literally melts away before sundown."—*Bots. Mag. Vol. xv. page 532.*)

It frequently happens that the same root bears three four or six successive flowers. It requires to be planted in pots, or open ground, in April or May, in a light soil and placed in a southern aspect; it will flower in July; after the flower is over, water it very moderately for a week or two, and gradually lessen the waterings until September, when it must be taken up, carefully air dried, and laid by till spring. If the root has made any offsets, take them off, and plant them separate from the mother root.

Depth and Distances.—Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Martagon, and other large Lilies, and Pæonies, should be planted at the depths of four inches; Crown Imperials and Polyanthus Narcissus, five inches; Tulips, Double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Colchicums and Snow Flakes, three inches; Bulbous Irises, Crocuses Arums, small Fritellarias, Tiger Flowers, Gladiolus, Lachenalis and Snowdrops, two inches; Ranunculus, Aneumoies, Oxalis, and Dog's Tooth Violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows, according to their size.

Take up Bulbous Roots about a month after the bloom is completely over, in the following manner; when the plants put on a yellowish decayed appearance, then take up the roots, and cut off the stem and foliage, within an inch of the bulb, but leave the fibres, &c. attached to it; spread them in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry, after which, wrap each root carefully in paper, (as the air is very injurious to bulbs,) or cover them in sand made effectually dry.

The culture of delicate exotic bulbs in green houses, &c. is sufficiently simple, provided two points be attended to; the first is, to take care not to injure their leaves and keep them near the light, and turn the pots frequently round, or the plants will draw to the light and grow crooked; and the second is, when the

plants have done growing, to give them little or no water. From ignorance of the importance of attending to these two points, as bulbs have been often known to have lived for years in green houses and shown no blossoms, especially of the genera *Amaryllis* and *Crinum*. Whether a bulb (which does not bloom the first year) will blossom or not, depends entirely on its culture during the foregoing season; that is, whether it was so circumstanced as to bring its leaves to perfection. If the leaves were fully grown, and properly exposed to the influence of the light, then the sap will have been duly elaborated by them, and an embryo flower formed in the bulb; if otherwise, no embryo will have been formed, and no culture whatever during the succeeding year will effect the production of a flower during that year. All bulbs have a certain period of the year in which they are in a dormant state; this, in a state of nature is invariably after the seeds are ripened; but as in a green house, many or most of this family do not ripen seeds, the gardener is required to watch the period when the leaves show indication of decay, and then to lessen supplies of water, and shortly afterwards to cease from watering altogether, till the season returns, when the bulbs regerminate. The bulbs during this period are on the whole, best kept in the pots, under the soil in a dry shady place, and in the same temperature as that in which they are in the habit of growing. Some bulbs such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, &c. may be taken out of the soil, (as before directed,) and kept some time in papers; but if this is done for more than seven or eight weeks, it tends to weaken the bulb.

The greater part of exotic bulbs should be taken out of the pot, and repotted in a fresh soil, a week or two before their period of regerminating; loam, with a little sand, vegetable mould, or mould formed by the decay of manure, forms a compost, or soil, in which almost all bulbs will thrive.

The *Amaryllis* requires a richer loam than most bulbs, and *Ixias*, *Gladiolus* and *Oxalis* a soil rather more sandy than the general average, and this compost answer well for most of the Cape, or South American bulbs. It is very desirable that plants or bulbs in pots, should be named; the best mode of naming plants in pots, is to take a flat slip of wood, sharpen one end; rub a little white lead on two or three inches of its smoothest surface at the opposite end; write the name with a black lead pencil on the white lead when it is about half dried—(the pencil mark will dry in with the paint, and nothing but the decay of the wood will efface it)—and then insert the stick in the pot.

THE AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA is a flower of great splendor, its treatment is very simple, requiring to be planted or potted in a rich sandy soil in April, and exposed as much as possible to the sun; observing frequent waterings—it thrives

equally as well in a pot as in the open ground, and is easily propagated by offsets.—It displays its blossoms (which have the appearance of rich crimson velvet sprinkled with gold,) in July and August and it frequently happens that one root will produce two, three and four flowers.

The *Amaryllis gigantea*, *johnsoniensis*, *vitata*, *reginæ* and *Belladonna* should be potted very carefully, observing to set the bulb not more than half its depth in the ground, that is, on the top of the earth, so that half of the bulb can be seen; if planted any depth in the earth they will not bloom, as the plant derives its nourishment only from the fibres, all the *Amaryllis* genus require a warm exposure.

Method to bloom Hyacinths and other Bulbs in the winter season, in pots or glasses.

For this purpose, Single Hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double are to be preferred. Single Hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; their colours, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous; some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman Narcissus, Double Jonquilles, Polyanthus Narcissus, Persian Cyclæmens, Double Narcissus, and Crocuses, also make a fine appearance in the parlour during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the Crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during tolerably bright candle or lamp light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the Crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the winter season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the green-house, or a room where fire is usually made. They will need moderate occasional waterings, until they begin to grow; then they should have an abundance of air in mild weather, and plenty of water from the saucers, underneath the pots, whilst in a growing state; and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun, air, and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becoming yellow.

The roots of the *Double Roman Narcissus*, if planted late in the autumn, will flower in January; they may be put into pots of earth or into bulb glasses with water only; should be kept sheltered as soon as the weather turns cool; their beauty, fragrance, easy culture and cheapness seem to us to make one of the most desirable flowers imported for the ornament of our rooms.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colours of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as often as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and the glasses well washed inside; care should be taken not to suffer the water to freeze, as it not only bursts the glasses, but often causes the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is of no great consequence; but soft or rain water is considered preferable, but it must be perfectly clear.

Forced bulbs are seldom good for any thing afterwards; however, those who wish to preserve them, may immerse them wholly in water for a few weeks, and then having taken them up and dried them in the shade for a few days, they may be planted in a good soil, when they will sometimes flower the second year. It does not clearly appear in what way the water operates when the bulb is wholly immersed; but it is certain that bulbs so treated increase in size and solidity by it, and have an incomparably better chance of flowering the second year, than those which have not been so treated. Most probable their total immersion enables them to obtain a greater proportion of oxygen from the water.

Nosegays should have the water in which their ends are inserted changed, on the same principle as bulbous roots; and a much faded nosegay, or one dried up may often be recovered for a time, by covering with a glass bell, or cap, or by substituting warm water for cold.

* * * AND NOW having gone through the lengthy details contained in the above *general directions*, permit us most respectfully, to bow to our fair patrons, before we take leave of the subject of rearing bulbous, and other flowers.

To Man belongs Agriculture and the more heavy parts of Horticulture, that of fruits and esculents; but to our fair country women we recommend more especially, the practical as well as the theoretical knowledge, for the culture of the infinitely varied and beautiful flowers, with which nature has been so bountifully prolific in her supply.

To cultivate a flower bed, to cause the dried seed and germ to spring to life and foliage, and the unblown bud to full beauty and expansion, combining the lustre and brilliancy of the Diamond with all the diversified tints and hues of the Rainbow, manifesting more than any thing else in the whole vegetable kingdom,

the beauty and perfections of the Creator's power, is a delightful employment, peculiarly adapted to woman. Her softness, loveliness of form and feature, tenderness of sensibility, natural kindness and sympathy of heart, is calculated most exquisitely to increase our delight, in viewing the beauties of nature, which owes the development of her sublime and splendid treasures, to the fair hand of some one of the refined, modest and most interesting of the sex.

Woman is never more pleasing and lovely, than when in the exercise of the domestic virtues. There are none who possess merit, prudence and intelligence, who would not prefer the favour of that bosom, modest, aimable and virtuous, whose leisure was daily employed in this most delightful culture; to her who was daily exhibiting her vain person, decked with all the gewgaws of modern fashion, courting the gaze of the dissipated coxcomb, when promenading Broadway, Park or Battery, in the hope that some victim of folly might be induced rather to consult his fancy than his reason, in preferring a sprightly gait and form, most fantastically decorated with drapery, to prudence, amiableness, and modest merit.

To render this employment the more rationally inviting, is the peculiar form, structure, odour and beauty of this endless and infinite variety which nature has afforded for our pleasure and delight. None can behold her work without admiring the luxuriance and profusion which her wisdom and benevolence has afforded for the delight of our senses, and the elevation of our thoughts. Are there any, even the most insensible and untalented, who can view a well arranged and beautiful assortment of flowers, without the most heightened and pleasing emotions, the most delightful poetic inspiration and illusion, the most interestingly tender and pleasant associations, both of sense and intellect?

We promise our friends of both sexes to give all aid and efficiency in our power, to effect a change in the corrupted taste of many of our fair ones, as above described, and to this end we most earnestly invite the co-operation and assistance of the really tasteful and wise, to join in this important moral reformation, tending equally to the improvement of their intellect, their health, their form and complexion; and should we unitedly, be so fortunate as to succeed, either in main or in the degree, we should proudly feel ourselves as having a claim to rank among the benefactors of the most pleasing and interesting part of the human family.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Plantes de Serre.



“ Flowers, the sole luxury which nature knew,
 In Eden's pure and guiltless garden grew.
 To loftier forms are rougher tasks assign'd ;
 The sheltering oak resists the stormy wind,
 The tougher yew repels invading foes,
 And the tall Pine for future navies grows :
 But this soft family to cares unknown
 Were born for pleasure and delight alone.
 Gay without toil and lovely without art,
 They spring to cheer the sense and glad the heart.”

MRS. BARREAU.



Those marked thus (*) are hardy.

COMMON NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES.
Large African Blue Lily, \$2	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Dwarf do. do. \$2	— <i>præcox</i>
White do. do. \$2	— var. albo
(a) Great American Aloe \$1	<i>Agave americana</i>
Tree do. \$1	<i>Aloe arborea</i>
Attenuated do. \$1 50	— <i>attenuata</i>
Middle Hedge Hog do. \$2	— <i>acuminata</i>
Long Sword Leaved do. \$2	— <i>acinacifolia</i>
Rough Marbled White do. \$2	— <i>candicans</i>
Great Tuberculose do. \$2	— <i>echinata</i>
Largest Pearl do. \$2	— <i>Haworthii</i>
Narrow Leaved Stemless or Dwarf Hedge Hog do. \$2	— <i>humilis</i>
Spotted Tongue do. \$1	— <i>lingua</i>
Great Mitre do. \$2	— <i>mitriformis</i>
Lesser Pearl do. \$2	— <i>minor</i>

(a) There is at present exhibiting in the Argyle Rooms, an American Aloe in bloom, nearly twenty feet high. This extraordinary, beautiful and stupendous plant, flowers but once in one hundred years! and has at present two thousand blossoms upon it.

London Paper.

Shining Aloe, \$2	<i>Aloe nitida</i>
Fan do. \$2	— <i>plicatilis</i>
Prince de Salm Dycks do. \$3	— <i>principis</i>
Small Cobweb do. \$2	— <i>pumila</i>
Branching White \$2	— <i>ramifera</i>
Chequered Pearl do.	— <i>Reinwardtii</i>
Cushion or Thumb do. \$1	— <i>retusa</i>
Stagg's Horn do. \$1	— <i>soccotrina</i>
Partridge Breast do. \$1	— <i>variegata</i>
Warted do. \$2	— <i>verrucosa</i>
Willow Leaved Acacia \$1	<i>Acacia salicifolia</i>
Tallest Albuca, \$1	<i>Albuca altissima</i>
Amaryllis—for a variety of splendid sorts. see page 37.	
Rue Leaved Anemone, (blooms all winter,) 75 cts.	<i>Anemone thalictroides</i>
Ethiopian Antholyza, \$1	<i>Antholyza ethiopicæ</i>
*European Strawberry Tree, \$1	<i>Arbutus uneda</i>
Straw coloured Arctotis, \$1	<i>Arctotis aspero</i>
African Swallow Wort \$1	<i>Asclepias fruticosa</i>
Curacoa Superb Swallow Wort, \$1	— <i>curassavico</i>
Japan Gold Dust Tree, 75 cts.	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Superb Dragon Plant \$1	<i>Arum dracunculus</i>
Esculent Arum, (very large leaves) \$1 50	— <i>esculentum</i>
Chinese Two Coloured Begonia, \$1	<i>Begonia evascena</i>
Daisy of Sorts, 37 cts.	<i>Bellis perrene</i>
Norfolk Island Trumpet Flower, \$1	<i>Bignonia pandora</i>
Chinese Great Flowering do. \$2	— <i>grandiflora</i>
Chili Globe Flower \$1	<i>Buddleia globosa</i>
Brazillian Thin Branched Cactus \$2	<i>Cactus brasiliensis</i>
Cochineal Plant \$1	— <i>cochenillifer</i>
Pin Pillow \$2	— <i>curassavicus</i>
Cylindric Cactus \$2	— <i>cylindricus</i>
Creeping Cereus \$1	— <i>flagelliformis</i>
Ferocious Cactus \$2	— <i>ferox</i>
*Great Night Blooming Cereus \$1 50	— <i>grandiflorus</i>
Small Melon Thistle \$1	— <i>mammilliaris</i>
Turks Cap \$1	— <i>melocactus</i>
Yellow Prickly Pear \$1	— <i>opuntia</i>

Barbadoes Gooseberry \$1	<i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Many Flowered Cactus \$2	— <i>polyanthos</i>
Quadrangular Cactus \$2	— <i>quadrangularis</i>
Serpentine Cactus \$2	— <i>serpentaris</i>
Superb Purple Cactus \$2	— <i>speciosus</i>
Beautiful do. \$2	— <i>speciosissimus</i>
Triangular Superb Night Blooming Cereus \$2	— <i>triangularis</i>
Truncate Cactus \$2	— <i>truncatus</i>
Ethiopian Calla \$1	<i>Calla ethiopica</i>
*Sweet Scented Shrub \$1	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Chinese Sweet do. do. \$1	— <i>præcox</i>
Single Red Camellia or Japan Rose \$2	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Double White Camellia \$5	— <i>albo pleno</i>
Single White Fragrant \$5	— <i>albo simplicia</i>
Anemone Flowered, or Purple Warrata \$5	— <i>anemoneflora</i>
Double Pink, or Middle mist \$5	— <i>rosacea</i>
Double Buff \$5	— <i>flavescens</i>
Starry Flowered \$10	— <i>hexangular</i>
Pomponæ, or Lady Humes Blush \$5	— <i>bicolor flore pleno</i>
Fragrant Myrtle leaved \$5	— <i>myrtifolia</i>
Pæony Flowered \$5	— <i>pæoneflora</i>
Lady Banks' Tea leaved \$5	— <i>sesunqua</i>
Double Striped \$5	— <i>striato pleno</i>
White Pæony Flowered \$10	— <i>Welbinkiana</i>
Scarlet Flowered Indian Shot 75 cts.	<i>Canna indica</i>
Yellow do. do.	— <i>flaccida</i>
Blue Pyramidal Bell Flower er \$1	<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>
White do. do. \$1	— fl. albo
Bloody Wall Flower 50 cts.	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
Double do. do 75 cts.	— fl. pleno
Stock Gillyflower of sorts	— var. incanus
*Quilled White Chrysanthe- mum, or Artemesia (improperly so called) 75 cts.	<i>Chrysanthemum album</i>
*Expanded White do. 75 cts.	— var.
*Superb Paper White do. 75 cts.	— var.
*Two Coloured do. 75 cts.	— <i>bicolor</i>
*Golden Yellow do. 75 cts.	— <i>flavescens</i>

*Superb Clustered Yellow do. 75 cts.	<i>Chrysanthemum flavescens</i> [var.]
*Chinese Purple do. 50 cts.	— <i>indicum</i>
*Expanded Curled Lilac do. 75 cts.	— <i>purpureum</i>
*Expanded Orange do. 75 cts.	— <i>var.</i>
Aster Flowered Orange 75 cts.	— <i>var.</i>
Spanish Brown, do. 75 cts.	— <i>var.</i>
Expanded Rose Coloured, do. 75 cts.	— <i>var rocso</i>
Canary Aster 75 cts.	<i>Cineraria lantana</i>
Seville Orange do. \$5	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Bergamot do. \$5	— <i>bergamense</i>
Shaddock, \$5	— <i>decumana</i>
Double Flowering Orange, do. \$5	— <i>flore pleno</i>
Varegated do. \$5	— <i>fol. variegato</i>
Dwarf China, do \$6	— <i>humile</i>
Lisbon Lemon, \$5	— <i>limon</i>
Myrtle Leaved Orange, \$5	— <i>myrtifolia</i>
China Sweet, do. \$5	— <i>sinensis</i>
Coffee Tree \$5	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Yellow flowering Coronella, 75 cts.	<i>Coronella glauca</i>
Spanish. do. 75 cts.	— <i>hispanica</i>
Cape Navelwort, 50 cts.	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>
Caper Tree, \$3	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>
Cretan Rose Cistus, \$1	<i>Cistus cretius</i>
Superb Gum do. \$3	— <i>ladaniferus</i>
Climbing Cobea, \$2	<i>Cobea scandans</i>
Japan Globe Flower, \$1	<i>Corchorus japonica</i>
White Flowered Correa, \$1	<i>Correa alba</i>
Large Calyxed Navelwort or Air Plant, \$1	<i>Cotyledon pinnata</i> or <i>bry-</i> <i>ophyllum calycinum</i>
Scarlet Flower Crassula, \$1	<i>Crassula coccinea</i>
Sickle Leaved, do. \$1	— <i>falcata</i>
Changeable, do. \$1	— <i>versicolor</i>
Cyclamen, for a choice collection see page 41	
Cretan Evergreen Cypress, \$1 25	<i>Cupressus semperviren</i>
Dahlias for a superb collection see page 48.	
Laurel Leaved Echites, \$2	<i>Echites laurifolia</i>
Great Flowering Epacris, \$3	<i>Epacris grandiflora</i>

Ciliated Heath \$1	<i>Erica ciliataris</i>
Many Flowering Heath, \$1	— <i>multiflora</i>
Pubescent do. \$1	— <i>pubescens</i>
African do \$1	— <i>mediterranea</i>
Cross Leaved Heath, \$1	— <i>tetrelix</i>
Scotch Heather and others, \$1	— <i>vulgaris</i>
Gray Leaved Heath, \$1	— <i>cinerea</i>
White do. do. \$1	— <i>v. albo</i>
Many Flowering do. \$1	— <i>multiflora</i>
Red Flowering Heath, \$1	— <i>v. rubra</i>
Dogs Tooth Violet 25 cts.	<i>Erythronium dens canis</i>
2 varieties,	
Coral plant, \$1	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
Prickly, or Thorny Geranium do. \$2	— <i>echinatum</i>
Italian Tuberos rooted Geranium 37 cts.	— <i>tuberosum</i>
Spotted Stalked Eucomis \$1	<i>Eucomis punctata</i>
(a) Spotted Euphorbia \$1	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Crisp Flowered Tiger Flower \$1	<i>Ferraria undulata</i>
Mexican Superb do. 25 cts.	— <i>tigrida</i>
True India Rubber Tree \$5	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Scarlet Ladies Ear Drop \$1	<i>Fuchsia coccinea</i>
Aconite Leaved Geranium, \$2	<i>Geranium aconitifolium</i>
Cape Jasmine \$2	<i>Gardenia florida</i>
Dwarf many Flowering do. \$2	— <i>radicans</i>
Golden Clustered Immortal Flower \$1 50 cts.	<i>Gnaphalium glomeratum</i>
Superb Purple Gloxinia \$2	<i>Gloxinia speciosa</i>
Gladiolus, or Sword Lily—for a choice collection of cape varieties, see page 42.	
*Carolina Yellow Jasmine \$1	<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>
Splendid Peacock Gorteria \$2	<i>Gorteria pavonia</i>
Star Flowering do. \$2	— <i>rigens</i>
Willow Leaved Hakea \$1 50 cts.	<i>Hakea saligna</i>
*Gold Striped Ivy \$1	<i>Hedera helix</i>
*Yellow Berried English \$1	— <i>chrysoarpa</i>
*Poetic, or classic do. \$1	— <i>poetica</i>
*Irish do. beautiful \$1	— <i>var.</i>
Peruvian Sweet Heliotrope \$1	<i>Heliotropium peruvianum</i>

(a) The juice of this plant, will remove warts.

Blue Chinese Day Lilly \$2	<i>Hemerocalis cerulea</i>
*White Japan do. \$1 50 cts.	— <i>japonica</i>
Great Flowering Hibiscus \$1	<i>Hibiscus grandiflorus</i>
Chinese Changeable do. \$5	— <i>mutabilis</i>
Chinese Double Crimson do. \$4	— <i>v. rubro pleno</i>
Scarlet Flowering do. \$1	— <i>speciosus</i>
Scarlet Blood Flower \$3	<i>Hæmanthus coccineus</i>
Chinese Splendid Hoya, or Wax Flower \$2	<i>Hoya carnosa</i>
Paraguay or Yapan Tree, \$1	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Red Flowered Anniseed Tree \$2	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>
Silver Striped Iris, \$1	<i>Iris fœtida</i>
<i>For other varieties of Iris see page 39.</i>	
<i>Ixias for a superb collection of Cape Ixias, see page 39.</i>	
Yellow Jasmine 75 cts.	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>
Delicate Branched Jasamine \$1 50	— <i>gracile</i>
Yellow Indian or Sweetest \$1	— <i>odoratissimum</i>
Common White 75 cts	— <i>officinale</i>
White Arabian \$1	— <i>sambac</i>
Dingy Flowered Kennedia \$1 50	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lachenalia see page 40.</i>	
Pink Lagerstroemia \$1 50	<i>Lagerstrœmia indica</i>
White Flowered Lantana \$1 25	<i>Lantana nivea</i>
Three Leaved do \$1 25	— <i>trifolia</i>
Narrow Leaved Sweet Bay \$1	<i>Laurus v. angustifolia</i>
Camphor Tree \$5	— <i>camphora</i>
Sweet Bay 75 cts.	— <i>nobilis</i>
Lavender 50 cts.	<i>Lavandula spicata</i>
Wax Tree of China \$2	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
*Scarlet Cardinal Flower 50 cts.	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Fulgent Lobelia \$1	— <i>fulgens</i>
Splendid Lobelia \$1	— <i>splendens</i>
Japan Honeysuckle \$1	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Dark Flowered Lotus \$1 25	<i>Lotus jacobæus</i>
*Double Scarlet Lychnis \$1 75 cts.	<i>Lychnis chalcedonica fl. pleno</i>
Double Box Thorn \$1	<i>Lyceum fœtida</i>
Yellow Flowering Magnolia, \$1 50	<i>Magnolia cordate</i>
Chandelier do. \$4	— <i>conspicua</i>
Olive Coloured do. \$4	— <i>fuscata</i>

Great Flowering, do. \$1	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Dwarf Olive Coloured, do. \$3	— <i>pumila</i>
Purple Chinese, do. \$3	— <i>purpurea</i>
Heath Leaved Melaleuca, \$1	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>
Scimeter Leaved Mesembryanthemum \$1	<i>Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme</i>
Delta Leaved, do \$1	— <i>deloides</i>
Dew or Red Ice Plant, 50cts.	— <i>glabrum</i>
Splendid Fig Marigold, \$1	— <i>spectabile</i>
Japan Broad Leaved Mespilus or Loquat \$3	<i>Mespilus japonica</i>
Spear Leaved <i>Metrosideros</i> \$1 50	<i>Metrosideros lanceolata</i>
Chaste Mimosa \$1	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
Sword Leaved <i>Morea</i> , \$1 50 (<i>beautiful</i>)	<i>Morea iridioides</i>
Narrow Leaved Roman Myrtle, 50 cts. to \$1	<i>Myrtus v. belgica</i>
Orange Scented do. 50cts. to \$1	— <i>v. boetica</i>
Broad Leaved Roman Flowering, do. \$1	— <i>v. communis</i>
Double Flowering, do. \$1 50	— <i>v. flore pleno</i>
Very small Leaved Italian or Bird nest Myrtle, 50cts. to \$1	— <i>v. tenuifolia</i>
Three Leaved or Israelitish, \$1	— <i>trifoliata</i>
Silver Striped Leaved, (<i>beautiful</i>) \$1	— <i>fol variegata</i>
Broad Bird Nest, \$1 50	— <i>var</i>
Chinese Garden Nandina, \$2	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Single Flesh Coloured Oleander, 50 cts.	<i>Nerium v. carnea</i>
Chinese Double White, do. \$3	— <i>coronarium</i>
White, do. \$1	— <i>flore albo</i>
Double Red, do. 75cts.	— <i>rubro pleno</i>
Splendid Chinese Red, do. \$1 50	— <i>splendens</i>
Double Varigated Leaved, do. \$1 50	— <i>variegata</i>

Oxalis *see page 42*

Chinese Purple Tree Pæony \$5,

For other Pæonies see page 41.

Wing Stalked Scarlet Passion Flower \$2

White Flowered *superb*, \$2

Common Blue do. \$1

Eatable fruited do. \$1 50

Yellow do. \$1

Oval Leaved do. \$2

Purple Palmated \$1 50 cts.

Princess's *Superb Scarlet* \$3

Blue and Scarlet do. \$3

The above are all splendid varieties.

Lady's Mantle Leaved Geranium 75 cts.

Banbury's *Superb* do. \$2

Lady Barrington's do. \$1 50

Washington do. 75 cts.

Birch Leaved Geranium 75 cts.

Rose Scented do. 75 cts.

Apple do. do. 50 cts.

Superb Scarlet Horse Shoe
75 cts.

Heart Leaved do. \$1

Great Flowering 75 cts.

Gooseberry Leaved Geranium \$1

Scarlet Flowered do. 50 cts.

Nutmeg Scented 50 cts.

Ivy Leaved do. \$1

Quartermans *Splendid* do. \$2

Oak Leaved do. 75 cts.

Pennyroyal, or Rasp Leaved 75 cts.

Prince Regent 75 cts.

Chandlers Royal Purple \$1

Commander in Chief \$1

Prince Blucher (*superb scarlet*) \$1

Smith's *Splendid* \$3

Sad Flowering *curious* \$1

Pæonia moutan

Passiflora alata

— *alba*

— *cerulea*

— *edulis*

— *lutea*

— *ovata*

— *palmatum*

— *principis*

— *racemosa cerulea*

Pelargonium alchemilloides

— *banburiense*

— *barringtonii*

— var.

— *betulifolium*

— *capitatum*

— *citriodora*

— *coccinea*

— *cordifolium*

— *grandiflorum*

— *grossularoides*

— *inquinans*

— *odoratissimum*

— *peltatum*

— *quartermanii*

— *quercifolium*

— *radula major*

— *regium*

— *splendens* (*chandlerium*)

— *spinosum* var.

— var.

— *smithei*

— *triste*

Silver Edged, or variegated.	<i>Pelargonium variegatum</i>
Eclipse \$1	— var.
President \$1	— var.
Crimson Bouquet do \$1	— zonale
Paeratum Lily 75 cts.	<i>Paneratium maritimum</i>
Sage Leaved Phlomis \$1	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
Pink do. \$1	— var.
New Zealand Flax \$1	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Privet Leaved Phyllerea \$1	<i>Phyllerea media</i>
Heath Leaved Phyllica \$1	<i>Phyllica ericoides</i>
Chinese Fragrant Pittosporum \$2	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Pale Blue Cape Plumbago \$2	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
(loaded with showy flowers from June to November.)	
Ceylon White do. \$1	— zelandyca
Silvery Leaved Podalyria \$1 50	<i>Podalyria sericea</i>
Auricula of sorts 50 cts.	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Double Primrose \$1 50	— fl. pleno
Polyanthus of sorts Double and Single, 50 cts. to \$1 50	— polyanthus
Primrose of sorts Double and Single 50 cts. to \$1 50	— vulgaris
Cape Silver Tree, \$5	<i>Protea argentia</i>
Guava Tree or the West Indies	<i>Psidium pyriferium</i>
English Laurel 75 cts.	<i>Prunus lauro cerasus</i>
Double White Pomagranate \$1	<i>Punica granatum</i> pl. fl. albo
Scarlet Double do. 75 cts.	— pl. var. coccinea
Dwarf Profuse do. \$1	— nana
Scarlet Flowered Japan Apple \$1	<i>Pyrus japonica</i>
Fair Maids of France, or Double White Crowfoot \$1	<i>Ranunculus aconitifolius</i>
*Yellow do. or Golden Button 50 cts.	— acris
Dark Monthly, or Hamilton Rose, 75 cts. to \$1	<i>Rosa cerulea</i>
Maiden's Blush do. \$1	— fl. incarnata
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Dwarf Cluster do. \$1 50	— minor
Amaranthus Rose \$2	— amaranthiflora
Lord Macartnay's White, \$2	— bracteata

Blush Changeable, \$1	<i>Rosa diversiflora</i>
Tea Scented China, (of exquisite fragrance) \$2	— <i>odoratissima</i>
(a) Miss Lawrence's, \$2	— <i>lawrenciana</i>
Semi-Double Purple, variegated, \$1 50	— <i>pupurea</i>
*Evergreen Cherokee, \$1 50	— <i>laevigata</i>
*White Moss, \$5	— <i>moscosa</i> fl. albē
*Moss do. \$1 50	— <i>moscosa</i>
Knights Bichonia \$1 50	— var.
Knight Resplendent do. \$2	— var.
Blueish China \$1 50	— var.
Chinese Sweet Brar \$1 50	— var.
*Floras Riches \$1 50	— var.
*Black Imperial, \$2	— var.
*Double White Scotch, 75 cts.	— var.
*Black Tuscany, \$1	— var.
*Grand Pompadour, \$1 50	— var.
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*La Delicatesse, fine, \$1 50	— var.
*Double Yellow do. \$1 50	— flava pl.
*Champney's Pink Cluster do. \$1 50	— rubra
*Carnation Rosa Mundi do. \$1	— fl. variegato
*White Cluster Musk Rose. \$1 50	— <i>moschata</i>
*Multiflora Musk Rose, \$1	— <i>multiflora</i>
*Roxbury Multiflora \$2	— var.
*Pompono do \$1 50	— <i>normandica</i>
*Cabbage Province do. \$1	— <i>provincialis</i>
*Double Sweet Briar, \$1	— <i>rubiginosa</i> pl.
*Dark China, or Otahite do. 75 cts.	— <i>sanguinea</i>
*Single Yellow do. \$1	— <i>sulphurea</i>
*White Unique Province do. (beautiful.) \$2	— <i>nivea</i>
*Black Velvet do \$2	— var <i>nigra</i>
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*Sago Palm \$5	<i>Sagrus ruffia</i>
*Strawberry Saxifrage, 50 cts.	<i>Saxifraga sarmentosa</i>
*Yellow Flowering Stone Crop, 50 cts.	<i>Sedum aizoon</i>

(a) The smallest and most delicate of all Roses, so called in honour of Miss Lawrence of London, Authoress of a splendid work on Roses.

Tree Houseleek, 75 cts.	<i>Sempervivum arboreum</i>
Cobweb do. \$2	— <i>arachnoideum</i>
Silvery Leaved Ragwort, or Powdered Beau \$1	<i>Senecio cineracens</i>
Jerusalem Cherry, 50 cts.	<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>
Double Flowered Box Thorn, \$1	<i>Serrissa v. pleno</i>
Japan Sophora, \$2	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
Variiegated Stapelia, \$1	<i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Beautiful do. \$1	— <i>pulchella</i>
Great Flowering Stapelia \$1 50	— <i>grandiflorus</i>
Freckled Stapelia \$1 50	— <i>lentiginosa</i>
Star Fish Stapelia \$3	— <i>asterias</i>
Starry Stapelia \$2	— <i>radiata</i>
Revolute flowered \$2	— <i>revoluta</i>
Long Stalked Stapelia \$2	— <i>pedunculata</i>
Queen's Strelitz, very splen- did, \$15	<i>Strelitzia reginæ</i>
Green tea, \$3	<i>Thea viridis</i>
Bohea Tea, \$3	— <i>bohea</i>
Heliotrope Scented Tussi- lago, \$1	<i>Tussilago fragrans</i>
Lemon Scented Verbena, \$1	<i>Verbena triphylla</i>
Laurustinus, \$1	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Gold Striped Laurustinus \$1	— <i>v. variegato</i>
English Laurel, \$1	— <i>laurisola</i>
White Madagascar Periwink- le. 75 cts.	<i>Viola fl. albo</i>
Red do. 75 cts.	— <i>roseo</i>
Double Sweet Scented Eng- lish Violet, 50 cts.	<i>Viola odoratissima</i>
Fragrant Japan Volkameria, \$1	<i>Volkameria japonica</i>
Adam's Needle, \$1	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Adam's Thread, \$1	— <i>filamentosa</i>

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

Graines de plantes céréales, et fourragères à l'usage des
Agriculteurs.

—
Prices variable.

COMMON NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

Herds, or Red Top, or Burden Grass	<i>Agrostis stricta</i>
Blue Grass	<i>Agrostis cerula</i>
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tall Meadow Oats Grass	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Potato Oats	— var.
Mangle Wurzel (<i>for treatment, see Appendix</i>)	<i>Beta cicla</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>
English Rape, or Cole Seed	— <i>napus</i>
Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip (<i>directions for culture, see Appendix</i>)	— <i>rapa</i>
Large White Norfolk Turnip	— var.
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip	— var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	<i>Cichorium intibus</i>
Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Orchard Grass, (<i>for an account of this grass, see Appendix</i>)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsachus fullonum</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Broom Corn	<i>Holcus sacharratus</i>
Woad	<i>Isutis tinctoria</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
English Rye Grass	<i>Lobum perenne</i>
Trefail, or Yellow Clover	<i>Medicago lupulena</i>
Lucerne, or French Clover, (<i>for an account of this valuable Clover, see Appendix.</i>)	— <i>sativa</i>

Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Havana Tobacco	— var. <i>rustica</i>
Millet. (for treatment, see Appendix)	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Field Burnet, (for Sheep)	<i>Peterium sanguisorba</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Field Peas, white and green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Blue Grass	<i>Poa comp: essa</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
White Field Beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Weld, or Dyer's Weed	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Yellow Locust (directions for cultivating Locust, see Appendix)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Dyer's Madder	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale vernum</i>
Winter Rye	— do. var. <i>rhybernum</i>
White, or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>
Brown Mustard	— <i>nigra</i>
English Kidney Potatoes	<i>Solanum tuberosa</i> , var.
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Dutch Clover	— <i>repens</i>
White American Clover	— var.
Spring Wheat	<i>Triticum æstivum</i>
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter Vetches	— var.
Indian Corn, of sorts	<i>Zea mays</i>

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les oiseaux.

By the Quart or Bushel.—Prices variable.

Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Rough, or unhulled Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Maw	<i>Papaver somniferum nigsemine</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Yellow	

FRUIT SEEDS.

Semences d' arbres fruitiers.

*Twenty-five cents per paper.*

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Apricot	— <i>armenica</i>
Plums	— <i>domestica</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Pears	— <i>communis</i>
Quince	— <i>cydonia</i>
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes, uva crispa</i>
Currants	— <i>rubrum</i>
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idæus</i>

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Outils de Jardinage.

	EACH.
Asparagus Knives,	\$0 75
Best English Spades, \$1 12 to	1 37
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- Medicinal Herbs, Roots and Pot Herbs, in great variety cured in the best manner, by the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, N. Y.
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3,	1 75
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Extra large sizes,	12 00
Very small (Toy sizes,)	0 31 1-4

Stands, or saucers included.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF **LUCERNE.**

Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, July 10th, 1823.

MESSRS. GRANT THORBURN AND SON,

Having been for eight or ten years in the successful practice of the culture of Lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interests of Agriculture, to offer to you a few remarks on that subject. This article (frequently denominated French Clover) I have found from experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts; it may be cut four or five times in the course of the season, and will endure from ten to twelve years without renewing. Of all other grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in, would be more than sufficient to maintain at least six head of cattle, from the first of May until frost sets in; for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part will again be ready for the sith. English writers have recommended the drill system for this article, but in this climate, I have found this is entirely fallacious. The proper mode is, to have your land properly prepared, to sow the seed broad cast, and to get it in during the month of April, or in the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, for, like clover, when sowed

late, it is found not to resist the winter's frost. It may be sowed by itself, or with spring rye, barley, or oats; but in the last case, I would recommend the oats to be cut green, and before getting into seed, by which means, an early feed for cattle may be obtained, and the soil will not be so much (if any) impoverished. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the Lucerne about half a bushel of common or winter rye. The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the heat of the scorching sun; and by the time the grass attains strength to protect itself, the rye withers, and apparently dies. It will, however, come forth in the spring, and mixed with the Lucerne, prove a most excellent feed for cattle, and also add much to the quantity of fodder. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed, two or three times before it decays. The quantity of seed I would recommend to be sowed to the acre, would be from 15 to 20lb. The kind of soil most suitable for this culture, is a dry mellow loam, but a sandy or clay loam will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the Lucerne may be cut the ensuing fall after sowing. After the first season, you may generally begin to cut green for cattle by the first of May, which saves your young pastures, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs, and every description of animals, devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily threshed out, than Clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

Yours,

JOHN PATRICK.

Kip's-Bay, near New-York, November 7, 1826.

MESSRS. GRANT THORBURN AND SON,

Last Spring, a year ago, you may remember you sold to me one pound of French Clover seed, (Lucerne,) I sowed it (as an experiment) with my oats, in April of the same year. It yielded fine pasture after the oats were cut; and last Spring, when my red clover began to make its appearance, the Lucerne was full three inches above the ground. On the 11th day of May, I began to soil it, daily cutting enough to serve my three horses in my stable, and with very little help from other grass, I have continued the soiling until this day. My horses have kept in good order through the whole season, and I have not fed them ten bushels of oats, or any other grain, during the whole time. It was richly manured with compost. I mowed it five times notwithstanding the severe drought.

Respectfully, yours,

THOMAS STORM.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship trunnels, mill cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes. Its culture is very easy and may be propagated in great abundance, by sowing the seed in March or April, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is their favourite soil, and covering half an inch deep; previous to sowing, put the seed in a basin, pour scalding water, and let them stand all night; pick out such seeds as are swollen, and plant them immediately;

next evening repeat the same process, with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole, and sow them; they will come up in the course of the following month, numerously; for no seeds grow more freely, notwithstanding what some may say to the contrary. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed bed into nursery rows, four feet distant, and plant from plant, one foot in the row. Having two or three years' growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide extending roots be cut through with an axe. An acre of these trees, planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

OR RUSSIA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

From Cobbett's Year's Residence.

This root has been used for many years by the farmers of Britain, as one of the most important articles of winter fodder, and fattening of hogs, and lately has been cultivated to great advantage in this country, and proved a valuable acquisition to the winter stock of our farmers, especially to those who keep a number of sheep, cows, or hogs.

Ruta Baga will grow on any soil, although a rich, clean soil would cause the root to grow to a much larger size, and finer flavoured than otherwise. Let your ground be very

deep ploughed and well harrowed—sowing in drills is recommended in preference to broad cast.

Let the ground be made up in little *ridges*, having two furrows on each side of the ridges, so that every ridge consists of four furrows, or turnings over of the plough, and the tops of the ridges to be about four feet from each other; and as the ploughing must be of great depth, of course a deep gutter will be between every two ridges. Take care to have the manure placed so as to be under the middle of each ridge, that is to say, just beneath where the seed is to come. One pound of seed will sow an acre in the above mentioned way.

Time of Sowing.—From the 10th of June to the 16th of July, is the best time for sowing the seed in the States of New-York, Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island; and from the 25th of July to the 25th of August, in the States of North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Broad cast sowing will, however, probably be in most cases preferred, and this mode of sowing is well understood. What is required here are, that the ground be well ploughed, finely harrowed, and the seed evenly sown over it, to the amount of one and a half pounds to an acre. It is to be observed, that should the weather be dry during sowing time, it is absolutely necessary to roll (which supplies the place of harrowing) or press the earth on the seed; if it is sown in rows, it can be pressed with a shovel, or spade, or some other flat instrument. If sown broad cast, can be rolled with a common garden roller, made of stone or heavy wood. *Pressing the earth on the seed* makes it vegetate quickly, before the earth becomes too dry; this is always a good thing to be done, and especially in dry weather under a hot sun. Seeds are very small things, and though when we see them covered over

with earth, we conclude that the earth must touch them closely, we should remember that a very small cavity is sufficient to keep them untouched nearly all around; in which case, under a burning sun, and near the surface, they are sure to perish, or, at least to lie long, and until rain come, before they start. It has been ascertained, that the surest way to get a crop, is by transplantation, which is done by making *fresh ploughed* ridges, four feet asunder, and the plants one foot under on the ridge. In transplanting you use a small pointed stick or dibble, which should be the top of a spade handle, cut off about ten inches below the eye; it must be pointed smoothly, and covered with an iron sheath, by which means it will work more smoothly and do its business better; at any rate, the point should be nicely smoothed, and so should the whole of the tool. The planting is performed like that of Cabbage* plants—observing, that the hole be made deeper than the length of the root does really require, as the root should not be bent at the point, if it could be avoided. In pressing the earth round the root, recollect that it is the *point* of the root against which the earth ought to be pressed, for there the *fibers* are, and if they do not touch the earth *closely*, the plant will not thrive; it is the same in all cases of transplanting and planting. The best time for transplanting is about the 15th of August. Another great advantage of the transplanting method is, that it saves almost the whole of the *after culture*. There is no *hoeing*, no *thinning* of the plants, and not more than one ploughing between the ridges; this is a great consideration, and should always be thought of when we are talking of the *trouble* of transplanting, for they soon spread the ground over with their leaves, and, indeed, after July, very few weeds make their appearance, as the season for coming up is passed.

* The appearance of a Ruta Baga plant is similar to that of a Cabbage.

CULTURE OF MANGEL WURZEL.

Every man who assists in introducing the successful cultivation of any new variety in animal or vegetable life, which was before unknown or practised, and which promises to be more useful than any one of the like genus or species, before cultivated, deserves well of the public. This service, every farmer has, at times, an opportunity of performing. The Mangel Wurzel holds forth this promise, in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other plant. It may be attempted, with hardly the possibility of disappointment or loss. There can be but little or no trouble or expense in making the experiment.

Why, then, will not every farmer, or horticulturist, make the trial in a small way, if it be not convenient to extend it beyond a little spot on his farm, or bed in his garden?

The Mangel Wurzel is the *Beta-cicla* of the family of the Beet, sometimes called the *Root of Scarcity*, and likewise called the *White Sugar Beet*, much celebrated in England and Prussia.

Time of sowing, months of April and May. Prepare a plot or field, as for turnips or potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the ground; then cover the dung with the double mould board plough once, or the single plough twice, by ridging them up as high as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills right and left, smoothing the surface of the ridge above the dung, which will leave a space of 10 or 12 inches broad. This complete method of fallowing will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a full proportion of earth under the roots. After sowing, it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process. The crop to be afterwards treated the same as that of turnips or potatoes,

by putting and taking off mould, &c. After the roots have been raised, the ground is in a remarkable fine situation for wheat or any other crop; sow five pounds per acre. Soak the seed in pond or rain water, previous to sowing.

USE.—Almost all kinds of animals eat the leaves and roots, with great avidity. Both are peculiarly good for feeding swine, and are not less eagerly devoured than corn. They are excellent for milch cows, and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavoured milk. They are said to be equally useful for fattening cattle.

An intelligent farmer in Orange county, N. Y. raised in one season, (1820,) from three roods and seven-tenths of ground, 1,339 pounds of the Mangel Wurzel, making a yield of more than 26 tons to the acre.

CULTIVATION OF MILLET.

Extract of a letter from Merrick Reeder, of New Hope, Penn. to Ebner P. Rose, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 4th, 1820.

Having been requested to state my experience in raising the Millet Grass, I hereby certify, that I sowed one bushel of seed on four acres of ground the first of June. I ploughed the ground at the usual time of ploughing for oats, and let it lie until the last week in May, when I ploughed it again, and harrowed it twice over, then sowed the seed and harrowed it in, by running the harrow once over it lightly. Some of the Millet grew to the height of six feet, but the average height was about four. It was ripe for cutting by the middle of August. I had one hundred and eighteen dozen of sheaves, fourteen dozen of which had been threshed, and yielded nine bushels of merchantable seed. Should the residue turn out

in the same proportion, (of which I have no doubt.) I shall have about seventy-five bushels of seed from the bushel sown, and six tons of hay. I put a small quantity of the Millet hay into a rack, together with an equal quantity of Timothy hay well saved. The horse eat the Millet out first. I have since fed nothing but Millet hay to my working cattle, and they eat it voraciously.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD GRASS.

FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

Jamaica Plain, (Mass.) May 28th, 1821.

Knowing your exertions and success in the Soiling System, and having lately read the enclosed piece on the subject of Orchard grass, which appears so admirably calculated to assist in that object, induces me to send it to you for publication in the Repository. I have cultivated this grass for several years past, at the recommendation of a respectable clergyman in Connecticut, and have been much satisfied with it if cut for hay before it gets too ripe, but have thought it came up very scattering considering the quantity of seed sown, (never less than two bushels per acre, and of my own raising) This year, however, in reading the enclosed paper, I prepared the seed as therein directed, and put two bushels on an acre, with 10 pounds of red clover seed, and it has come up as freely and as thick as my herbs or timothy seed. It was sown on barley, with Bennett's Broad Cast machine, at the rate of one acre in less than one hour.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

FROM THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1815,

In a letter from Mr Falla, Seedsman, Newcastle, to Sir J. Sinclair, on Cocksfoot Grass, (Dactylis glomerata,) or, in America, Orchard Grass.

“On the subject of Cocksfoot grass, I beg leave to make the following observations, which I find I cannot do so well in the way of answers to your queries, as in the manner I adopt. I have for many years dealt in the seed of this grass, with which, till the year 1813, I supplied myself from dealers in London. That year, and the season of 1814, I purchased it to a considerable extent, of persons who collected it in this part of the country; but not having been able to induce many agriculturalists here to make trial of it, the greatest part of the seed has been sent into other neighbourhoods. The results of the few trials that have been made here have not been favourable; not from any fault in the seed, nor unsuitableness of the ground it has been sown upon, but from its having been sown among corn, generally wheat, and from the seed not having been properly prepared for sowing; without which, particularly should dry weather happen after sowing, generally speaking, it will not vegetate. It should be sown on well cleaned naked ground, with or without clover, and if the land can be got ready, in the month of March; if not, any favourable time in April will do; previous to which, the seed should be laid on a barn or other floor, and moistened by water out of the spout of a watering pot, turning it over frequently, and increasing the moisture, if necessary, for at least 48 hours, being careful that no heat takes place. An easier method and which answers equally well, is to steep the seed in water a few hours previous to planting. By this time the seed will be well swelled, and the radicle ready to strike: and in

this state it should be sown, (the ground having been previously harrowed with a light seed harrow.) and then brushed in by some such means as what is called a brush harrow, which is made here by winding thorns through a gate, and the gate laid horizontally over the land; and finally rolled. The quantity of seed sown per acre has generally been two bushels, which is quite enough, if a few pounds of clover seed is sown with it; but, if it is sown alone, perhaps two and a half or three bushels may be necessary; at any rate it will be safer. I sowed an acre this spring, which has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner; while some of my customers, with the same seed, but sown with wheat, and without the recommended preparation, have totally failed. I sold upwards of twenty bushels of orchard grass seed, in 1812, to George Gibson, Esq. of Stag, Shawhouse, which (I presume for want of proper management, although he is a very judicious and enlightened agriculturalist) totally failed. He was, in consequence, very much dissatisfied, supposing the seed in fault. He having made a second and serious complaint respecting it in the following spring, and my clerk having been so fortunate as to find a sample that had been kept of the seed sent to Mr. Gibson, I sowed a little of it on a single square yard of my Nursery ground, and, although one year old, it grew most charmingly. I am thus particular respecting this sample yard, because I made it the means of what I think a very interesting experiment. It was sown, as I recollect, in the month of March, on ground that was light, and in tolerable good order, but that had no manure put on it for several years. The grass was not cut, nor in any way disturbed that year, as I hoped to have had an opportunity of showing it to Mr. Gibson: indeed, I had no intention of making any other use of it; but, in the spring of 1814, it had so abundant and beautiful appearance, that I was, on the 30th April, (a dry

day,) induced to cut and weigh its produce, which I found 16 pounds, amounting to the astonishing quantity of thirty-four and a half tons per acre, and that at a period when any other green article fit for soiling was not above two or three inches long. I cut it again the 24th of June, and obtained 8 pounds; and again the 10th of September, when I had ten pounds, (both dry days,) making a total from three cuttings of 34 pounds, equal to 73 tons per acre.

“ I observed that wonderful accounts are given of the value of this grass, as used in Norfolk, for sheep pasture, of the truth of which I have not a doubt; but, whatever may be the extent of its value for that purpose, there certainly has been no article yet recommended, or used, at all compared to it for early soiling, the time of all others when such an article is particularly wanted. I must observe, that, where orchard grass is intended for early soiling, it should not be cut or eaten the autumn before, later than, I think, the 1st of September. In the year it is sown, I do not recommend it being cut or eaten at all.”

RHUBARB, for Tarts.

Most of the known species of this plant are of Asiatic origin, but the two which alone enter into the food of man, (the *Rheum reponticum* and *undulatum*,) are natives of Thrace and Russia. The stalks, which are the parts used for culinary purposes, grow to the length of twenty-four inches, and acquire the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid* which is much admired, and employed as an ingredient in the com-

* The stalks, like the roots, yield, on analysis, sulphur and lime.

position of puddings and tarts. Cobbett supposes, that a hundred wagon loads of these stalks are annually sold in the markets of London, at a shilling sterling per bunch.*

The following is the mode of its culture :—select a piece of light, rich, sandy loam, such as answers for Asparagus, and after giving it a good coat of manure, trench it two or three spades deep, if the good soil admits ; after which level the top neatly, and lay it out by line, into squares of four feet, at the angles or intersections of which, you are to form little circles with your finger, about six or eight inches in diameter, and on each, scatter a few seeds, then cover them with light fine mould three quarters of an inch deep. The seeds should be sown as early in the spring as possible, (or if done in November, they would vegetate in spring with more certainty ;) when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds, and in dry weather give them frequently a little water, but not much at a time ; and above all things, protect them from the mid-day sun, till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state, but few of them would escape destruction thereby. Were you to place a piece of board on end, about fifteen inches broad, and two feet and a half high, at the south side of each hill leaning a little over the plants, this would answer the end effectually, without depriving them of the benefit of the circulating air. The first season is their critical period ; having survived that, they have nothing to fear afterwards. Omons, Lettuces, or any other low growing crops may be either sown or planted in the intervals, for the first year, so that they are kept at a proper distance from the young plants. The supernumary plants (one being sufficient to be left in each of the places for ulti-

* American Gardener.

mate perfection) may be transplanted the spring following, into new plantations similarly prepared, and at the same distance.

The November following, all the leaves being then decayed, cover the crowns of the plants two inches deep with earth from the intervals, and if there is danger of any wet lodging, throw up trenches, rounding the beds as is commonly done to Asparagus, and for the first winter, lay some dry litter over the plants. In the March following, strip the covering till you perceive the tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, and dress it neatly, observing to keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds.

It is important to be very particular in the choice of ground, particularly that it is not subject to lodge wet, for this plant by no means agrees with too much moisture; preferring a rich, dry, sandy loam, to any other kind of soil.

Rhubarb may also be propagated by offsets from the old roots, or by sowing the seed in seed beds, and transplanting them when a year old into such beds, and at the same distances as before directed for sowing the seed; but they always produce larger and better roots, when sown where they are to remain.

The beginning of April is the best time to propagate this plant by offsets from the root.

ASPARAGUS.

This plant, which is cultivated very extensively for the markets, requires that the soil be made very rich and light, and that it be made mellow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The preferable mode of planting is in long narrow beds of about five feet wide, and the plants should be placed one foot apart each way in the beds.

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ADVERTISEMENT

A few remarks on the rise, progress, and success of this establishment will, perhaps, be satisfactory to our constant customers, whose faces we have never seen.

In the year 1804, the senior of this firm opened a Seed Store, (the first in New-York,) with a stock of only fifteen dollars, including his whole assortment of seeds. Being a mechanic by profession, and alike ignorant of seeds and gardening, he had long to struggle with the impositions of unprincipled seed raisers, they often selling him spurious seeds, and asserting they were of the most genuine quality.

Having brought the business to a pretty respectable footing, it narrowly escaped total destruction in 1808, by a great fire, which commenced in a soap and candle factory adjoining the store.

In 1814 the business was totally prostrated, by the proprietor expending his whole capital, and more, in fruitless preparations and attempts to raise seeds, &c., which could not be imported during the war.

In 1816, with the help of 500 dollars, advanced by a friend, he commenced business anew, having now for nine years past stood the attacks of several powerful opponents, and among the last, though not the least, was the great Ruta Baga of Botley, the famous William Cobbett, of political memory. This, at present, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in America, and perhaps exceeded but by few in Europe.

It is a fair inference from the above, that the seeds vended from this store have been better than those of our neighbours, else it would not have outlived all its cotemporaries.

Our seeds now are chiefly raised under our own inspection, and this with our other business, we are determined to extend to the utmost of our ability, and, if spared, hope by industry, perseverance, and punctuality, with the patronage of a generous public, to render this establishment not only useful to ourselves, but of considerable advantage to the community at large.